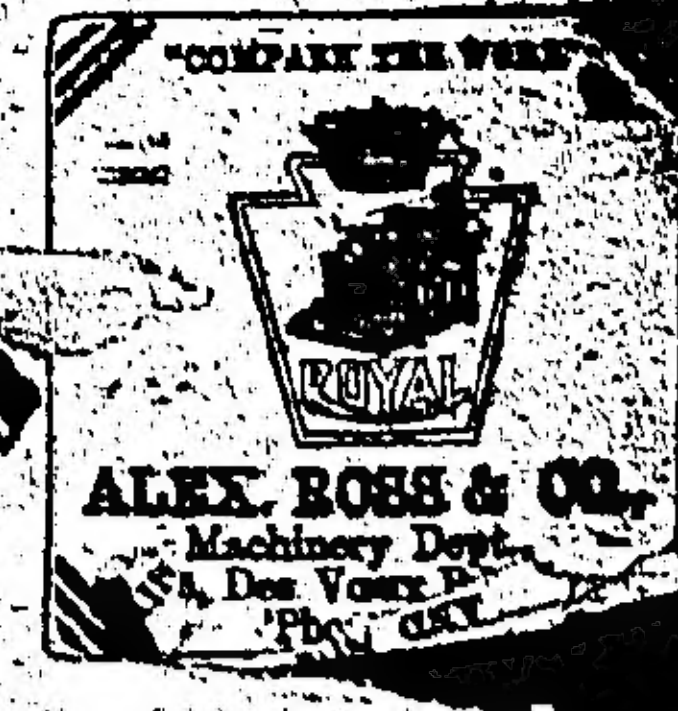


The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845



January 3, 1920, Temperature 49.

Rainfall 0.09 inch.

Humidity 50.

January 3, 1919, Temperature 56

No. 17,839.

六拜禮

號三月正年十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1920.

日三十月一十未己次歲年八國民華中

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A First Class Cheroot
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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
KNITTING WOOL
FAST COLOURS
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TWO FOLDS and FOUR FOLDS
40 cts. and 50 cts. a skein.
(One Ounce a Skein).
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Corner of Queen's Road & D'Aguilar Street.
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TEL. No. 638.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)
GERMANY AND THE ALLIES.
PEACE VIRTUALLY ESTABLISHED.

PARIS, December 30.
The Supreme Council has informed of the approach views arising out of the Allies and German conversations and has approved the basis of an understanding.
The Allies have consented to register the verbal assurance mentioned on December 23 and it is expected that the Supreme Council, to-morrow will fix a date for signature of the protocol. The exchange of ratifications will probably take place either on January 6 or 7 at the Quai D'Orsay, whereat Mr. Lloyd George will participate semi-officially.
It is declared that the operation of the treaty is now a mere matter of days and peace is virtually established from today.

FRANCE SARGUINE.
PARIS, December 30.
Mr. von Lersner, the chief of the German delegation called on M. Du. Sola has not delivered the German reply. It is believed that the Government of Berlin is disposed to sign the protocol subject to guarantee of ratification in the amount of material required for compensation in the Sarguine incident.
The entire peace regards yesterday's interview a decisive and anticipated the early signing of the protocol.

JAPAN'S BUDGET.
LARGEST NATIONAL DEFENCE PROGRAMME.

The Japanese budget for 1920 provides for replenishing national defence armaments of railways, ports and roads, new middle class educational institutions, encouragement of land cultivation and a plan for State reforestation.
The expenditure for national defence is increased by 99,000,000 Yen and the army's new programme involves extraordinary expenditure amounting to 486,000,000 Yen spread over fourteen years to 1934. The extraordinary naval expenditure amounts to 853,000,000 Yen, spread over to 1927, which including ordinary expenditure permits a total naval expenditure of 160,000,000 Yen annually.
The expenditure is being met by increased income and liquor taxes and a temporary suspension of the sinking fund.

COTTON COMPANIES' LARGE PROFITS.
LONDON, December 30.
The cotton companies in Lancashire show profits for 1919 of 100 per cent on a share capital of 27,400,000.

THE MOLDERS' STRIKE.
GOVERNMENT ACTION REQUESTED.
LONDON, December 30.
The bakers' shipwrights' and blacksmiths' societies have telegraphed the Premier requesting immediate action to end the molders' strike which, the Unions declare, has paralysed the industry.

FAREWELL SHELTON HOOPER.
On New Year's Day Mr. A. Shelton Hooper left the Colony, after thirty years' service as Secretary of the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd. He goes on six months' leave and at its expiration will be granted a pension. Mr. Hooper came to the Colony in 1886 to take up the appointment of Government Assessor but in 1889 he joined the Land Investment Company, having in addition a retainer from the government as land expert. He was a Justice of the Peace and held a seat on the Licensing Board. For six years he served on the Sanitary Board and was a member of the Commission appointed in 1906 to enquire into the administration of the Sanitary and Building Regulations enacted by the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance of 1903. For his services in this connection he received the thanks of the Colonial Government and on going home in 1915 to recuperate after an operation for appendicitis, his public services were acknowledged by the Secretary of State. Mr. Hooper's position is being taken by Mr. M. S. Northcote who for many years has been accountant of the Company.

CORRESPONDENCE.
HARD LINES.
(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")
Dear Sir,—As it may, perhaps, interest you to know what is the result of the petition which some Portu- guese clerks, who were previously employed in German offices, forwarded to His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government of Hong- kong in July, 1918, I have pleasure in sending you, herewith enclosed, for your perusal and the favour of return, correspondence which passed between them and the Colonial Secre- tary.

It caused the petitioners, indeed, much surprise and indignation that this petition made by a local firm of English solicitors, was misconstrued for a claim by right as the second paragraph in the Colonial Secretary's letter of December 3, 1918, implies. It was in good and plain English only an entreaty to the Government to give them some pecuniary consideration in view of the fact that some of them have served their German employers honestly and faithfully for almost already 25 years, the period on competition of which they would receive a gratuity of \$1,000 to \$2,000 as the general custom in German offices; it was, moreover, asking for fair play as, whereas some generous liquidators of German firms have given substantial gratuities to the employees and others have taken some of them into their own service with equally good salaries, they were left in the cold by timid liquidators, and, as they are all large family men and some are as yet unemployed, they craved the Government's kind and generous consideration but they certainly did not mean to express it as a claim by right and how it was so misconstrued is beyond conjecture and it can only be inferred that it received so little consideration, that not even its purport was understood, and if so it was very unbecoming of the Authorities to the petitioners.—Yours faithfully,

J. M. GUTIERREZ.
1, Mosque Street,
Hongkong, Jan. 3, 1920.
Spend your Evenings in a "WALLA WALLA" Launch.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)
SINN FEEN ACTIVITY.

LONDON, December 30th.
The Liverpool Police have discovered revolvers, cartridges and hand grenades in cases and a quantity of literature, all indicating great activity on behalf of Sinn Fein.

DISPURBED IRELAND.
LONDON, December 30th.

Particular interest centered round the inquest at Dublin on Lieutenant Boast, in consequence of the hitherto conflicting accounts of the affair.
A verdict was returned that Lieutenant Boast was accidentally killed by a shot fired by one of his own party, and that Kennedy was killed on his way home by a military patrol. Kennedy was a civilian.
Three of the arrested Dubliners have been released.

Conflicting evidence was given in the Dublin inquest by the soldiers concerned in the shooting affair, concerning that Kennedy shot Lieutenant Boast, who was arrested. The following statement of Lieutenant Boast was given by the soldiers who appeared.
It was admitted that no revolver was found on Kennedy and it transpired that Kennedy was not killed outright but was despatched whilst crawling away. The jury concluded that Lieutenant Boast was killed by his own men because fragments of the bullets found on his body are declared to be part of a service cartridge. The jury submitted a rider that the patrol acted in a most heartless manner in the case of Kennedy and sympathized with his relatives.

END OF LITVINOFF CONFERENCE.
LONDON, December 30th.

Mr. O'Grady, M.P., returns from Copenhagen on January 1st.

OBITUARY.
LONDON, December 30th.

The death is announced of Sir William Oaker, M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P.

FOUNDATION OF WORLD PEACE.
New Year's messages from the Members of the British Commonwealth of Nations have been issued over the signatures of Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Robert Borden, Mr. W. M. Hughes, General Bohns, Mr. Massey and Mr. Squires (Newfound- land).

The messages, which are addressed to "Fellow-citizens of the British Empire," emphasize that in a recognition of the Fatherhood of God and His Divine purpose for the world, which is the central message of Christianity, will be discovered the ultimate foundation for the reconstruction of an ordered and harmonious life for all men. As that recognition can only come as an act of free consent on the part of individual men everywhere, the message appeals to men of goodwill to consider the eternal validity of the truth of those spiritual forces which are the one hope for a permanent foundation of world peace.

INDIAN FRONTIER FIGHTING.
LONDON, December 29th.

Reuter's Agency learns that the Mah- arads have formally accepted the British terms, which include an unopposed march through their country, and the continu- ance there of the British troops until the fines and riffs have been paid in full. The only important section now in opposition are the Wana Wastia.

FRENCH AERIAL ENTERPRISE.
PARIS, December 30th.

A French aeroplane in April or May is attempting a flight from Dakar to Pernambuco, a special machine having been constructed capable of a non-stop flight of 3,000 miles, with a view to estab- lishing a Trans-Atlantic service.

SYRIA.
PARIS, December 30th.

With reference to the Baalbek affair, a message has been received from Beirut which says that a French officer, with the object of a hostile demonstration against Baalbek, left the town and returned with a detachment, which was fired on. One soldier was wounded. The town is now quiet.

FIRE AT MARSEILLES.
PARIS, December 29th.

It appears that the report of the burn- ing down of the railway station at Mar- seilles refers to the small Viareggio sta- tion, and not the main railway station.

BOLSHEVIST ENDEAVOURS FOR PEACE.
COPENHAGEN, December 29th.

The Russian Soviet Government has offered the Polish Government peace, simultaneously denying that the Soviet is preparing a new offensive against Poland.

AMERICAN PROHIBITION LAW.
NEW YORK, December 30th.

Two of the "Wood alcohol ring-leaders" were brought up at Brooklyn Court on a charge of violation of the Prohibition Law. They were allowed out on bail of \$10,000 each. Four others were brought up at the New York Court on a similar charge, and were allowed bail of \$10,000 each.

BUSINESS NOTICES

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AT
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SILK AND WOOL-NATURAL WOOL
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SELECTED SPECIALLY, AND THE
BEST POSSIBLE VALUE OBTAINABLE.
Chest Size 32" - 46"
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Specialist in Men's Wear.
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Adds, Subtracts, Multiplies, Divides.
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A happy and prosperous New Year.
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Hongkong.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
WILKINSON'S
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES
THE WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD
FOR ALL AFFECTIONS of the Liver, Debility, Eruptions, &
WILKINSON'S INDISPENSABLE TO
SARSAPARILLA ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES
A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong Dispensary, and Queen's Dispensary.

C. P. LAMMERT.

Auctioneer, Appraiser
Public Auctions

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC TELEPHONE will be installed in the new chair shelter at the bottom of the Peak Road as from the 1st prox. No. 816.

E. D. O. WOLFE,
Capt. Superintendent of Police,
Hongkong, December 31, 1919.

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

An Important joint Meeting of the GENERAL and BOXING COMMITTEES of the above Association will take place at the Office of Mr. F. C. Jenkin, Prince's Buildings, on Monday, January 5, at 5:00 p.m. Members are requested to make it convenient to attend.

G. G. N. TINSLEY,
Hon. Secretary.

CHINA BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded that a Second EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above named Company (notice of which was duly given on the 10th inst.) will be held at the offices of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston and Company, St. George's Buildings, Victoria, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1920, for the purpose of confirming, if thought fit, as a special Resolution, the following Resolution which was duly passed as an Extraordinary Resolution on the 29th inst., viz:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Ernest Alfred Mountford Williams of the firm of Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, of Chartered Bank Buildings, Victoria, be appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up, at such remuneration as may be arranged between the said Harrison and Crossfield Limited and the Liquidator."

Dated this 29th day of December, 1919.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
Hongkong, December 30, 1919.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY SECOND ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Company, Limited, on WEDNESDAY 14th January, 1920 at 11 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1919.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, 1st January to WEDNESDAY, 14th January, 1920, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Company, Limited.
General Agents for the
West Point Building Company, Limited.
Hongkong, December 24, 1919.

LONDON DIRECTORY

with Provincial and Foreign Sections, enables traders to communicate direct with

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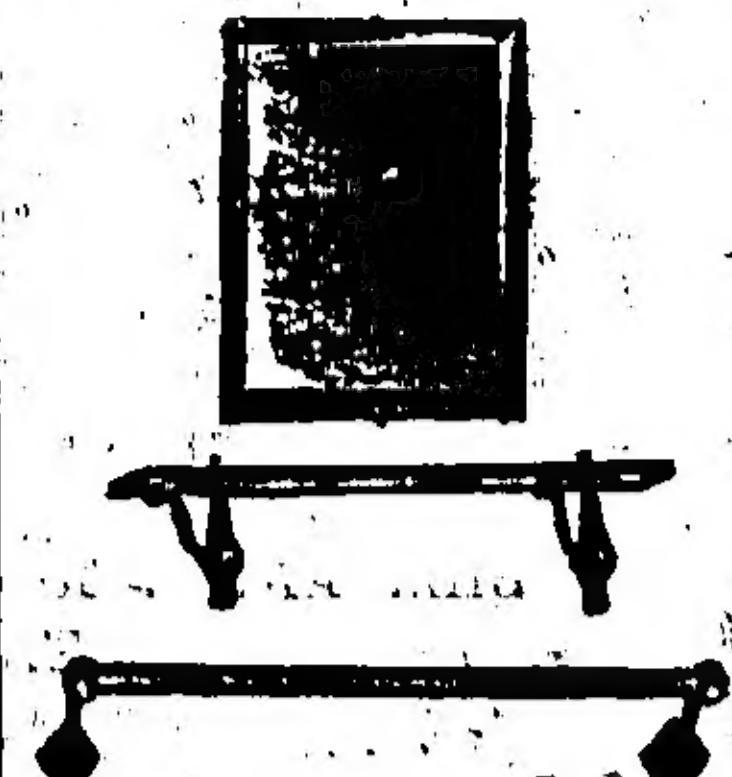
DEALERS SEEKING AGENCIES can be printed at a cost of 21-10-0 for each trade heading under which they are inserted. Larger advertisements from 22 to 500.

A copy of the directory will be sent by parcel post, for 2s. with cash on order.

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from AUSTRALIA a large shipment of LACTOGEN, UNSWEETENED CONDENSED MILK, STERILIZED NATURAL MILK, MALTED MILK and SWEETENED COCOA (and MILK, sold at very reasonable prices owing to the present high rate of Exchange, especially for Retailers.



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OUR BUTCHERY DEPARTMENT can supply all your requirements in Australian and Local MEATS.

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CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES. TRY THEM.

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ASIATIC, FOREIGN and COLONIAL POSTAGE STAMPS and all kinds of PHILATELIC GOODS.

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Every kind of Footwear MADE TO ORDER



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RECOMMENDED BY THE LANCET, THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, THE NEW YORK TIMES, THE HULL HERALD, THE LIVERPOOL HERALD, THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN, THE EDINBURGH DAILY NEWS, THE GLASGOW FREE PRESS, THE DUBLIN FREE PRESS, THE BIRMINGHAM POST, THE LEEDS MERCURY, THE SHEFFIELD TELEGRAPH, THE NOTTINGHAM POST, THE BRISTOL POST, THE BATH POST, THE WIMBORNE FREE PRESS, THE DORSET POST, THE WILTSHIRE POST, THE DEVON POST, THE CORNWALL POST, THE DORSET POST, THE WILTSHIRE POST, THE DEVON POST, THE CORNWALL POST.

GOLOFINA

THE XMAS PACKING

"PERFECTOS"



"PERFECTO" Actual Size

IN CEDAR WOOD BOXES.

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

TOURS OF THE FAMOUS WESTERN BATTLEFIELDS.

A BIG INVASION.

There will be another great invasion of France, Belgium, and Italy during the coming spring and summer, says *The Observer*. But it will be of a friendly character, proceeding mainly from the West—a invasion prompted by pardonable curiosity and not by desire of conquest. For already—its report speaks truly—in many thousands of English and American homes people are preparing their plans to visit some sections at least of that famous battle-line which extended in jagged curve from the North Sea to the Adriatic.

During the past summer a very considerable number of fortunate or privileged persons succeeded in visiting a few of the principal centres of interest on the Western front, especially in Belgium, where the problem of transport and accommodation has proved easier solution than has been the case in the war-devastated areas of France. But the stern necessities of the case compelled the Allied military authorities to insist upon severe restrictions being placed on the facilities granted to civilian tourists. Before next spring however, it is confidently expected that the extreme pressure on land and sea transport will have been very materially reduced, and that many pre-war conveniences within certain battle areas will be granted to the travelling public.

It is in this anticipation, a representative of *The Observer* was informed, that Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son are preparing their elaborate programme of tours to the old Western front for the spring and summer of 1920.

RUSH FROM AMERICA.

Judging by present appearances and the many unsatisfied demands during last summer, the next tourist season, it was remarked, promises to be a heavy one and in inquiries respecting what facilities will be available are already pouring in from all quarters. Not only will there be a vast temporary exodus from this country: there will be a still vaster exodus from the United States. So far as America is concerned, the number of tourists will be limited only by the amount of steamer accommodation available. Phenomenally heavy advance bookings have already been made, and comparatively few berths are now unappropriated. And on this side of the Atlantic our own list of advance bookings, subject of course to facilities being obtainable, is on an unprecedented scale.

We are very hopeful, however, of coping successfully with all demands. But even at this early stage it is perhaps desirable to utter a word of

batle areas. They must not expect to enjoy pre-war conditions of travel, whether by road, rail or water. Many former comforts and conveniences will be missed, while, on the other hand, the cost of travelling—including, of course, hotel accommodation—will be appreciably higher. In the circumstances all that is inevitable.

THE BATTLEFIELDS.

It is expected that the interest of the great majority of the tourists, whether travelling with personally conducted parties or independently with their own couriers, will centre in particular spots, such as Ypres, Arras, St. Quentin, Rheims, and Verdun, and arrangements are being made accordingly. The almost uninhabitable condition of most of these shell-shattered towns, however accessible by road or rail, will render it essential to select as a point d'appui, as it were, some central and less devastated town from which excursions to adjacent places of interest may be conveniently made. Thus, for instance, Ostend—which has already regained much of its pre-war gaiety—will be the centre from which brief visits will be paid, either by rail or motor, to Ypres, Dixmude, Poelcapelle, and other Belgian battlefields; and to Zeebrugge and Bruges. To accomplish this itinerary a week would be necessary, and arrangements can be made to extend the tour so as to include Brussels, Antwerp, Ghent, Louvain, Malines, and other places invested by the war with special interest. There will be a similar elasticity in regard to most of the itineraries in Messrs. Cook's programme.

The costs of these tours have been arranged to suit all sections of the community. The inclusive fares for the Belgian tours, for example, range from nine and a half guineas, with second-class accommodation, to 16 guineas with first class accommodation, for a week's visit to Ostend and neighbouring places of interest; while select escorted parties, who will be lodged at superior hotels and provided with private automobiles, so as to embrace a wider itinerary will be charged thirty-five guineas for the week.

It is quite within the bounds of possibility that next season's programme may include trips to the Continent by airship or aeroplane. The daily flights to France and Belgium prove this to be more than a visionary idea. So far as can be foreseen at present, it will be impossible to extend the zone of pleasure travel beyond the Adriatic during next season. The unsettled state of affairs in the East seems to preclude all likelihood of the inclusion of the Holy Land, Egypt, and the Dardanelles, in the programme. It is now almost certain that the famous Nile steamers will not run during the next few months.

WOULD IT BE WORTH WHILE?

In his presidential address to the recent meeting of the British Association Sir Charles Parsons, inventor of the marine turbine engine, again advocated the boring of a hole into the earth's crust 12 miles deep; an undertaking that would occupy he estimated, 85 years and cost \$10,000,000.

The information, says *Everybody Science*, to be gained would be of the greatest value to science, and would very possibly give us a new and rich source of power. Sir Charles instanced the boreholes sunk in the volcanic districts of Italy and the cheap power obtained at the small town of Lardello from the volcanic steam.

The deepest hole yet made in the earth was bored this summer, when a depth of 7,579 ft., or nearly a mile and a-half, was reached in Virginia in an attempt to strike oil. At that point the drill struck, and the cable parted. "Fishing" for the end was unsuccessful, and the tools and 4,000 ft. of cable had to be left in the hole, which was abandoned. Nearly three years had been spent on the boring, and this was the second misfortune of the same sort that had overtaken the same company.

The deepest successful boring is an oil well at Czuchow, Silesia, 7,386 ft. deep.

In Virginia the temperature at 7,000 ft. was 172 degrees Fahr., and the rate of increase at that depth was one degree every 51 ft. It is estimated that at 10,000 ft. the boiling point would be reached.

SWITZERLAND.

Meanwhile, what promises to be a busy winter season in Switzerland and the Riviera is rapidly developing. Facilities of all kinds will be adequate. But here again the public must not expect the enjoyment of full pre-war conditions. The railways are still suffering from excessive wear and tear; the food problem presents some difficulties; while the shortage of fuel, especially in Switzerland, has compelled hotel proprietors to advance their rates by about forty-five per cent., though other causes have also been operative. For those people who desire to escape the rigours of an English winter and desire a short sea voyage to sunnier latitudes, a limited number of tours, restricted necessarily by shortage of ocean transport, is being arranged to such favourite resorts as the Mediterranean, the Canary Islands, Madeira and the Azores.

NOTICES.

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD. WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for: ADMIRALTY CHARTS, ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES, KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES, ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers, High Class English Jewellery.

TO MAKE A DAINTY MEAL.

Buy "ROOSTER BRAND" Macaroni, Vermicelli, Egg-Noodles, Pasta Stars and other kind of Soup Stuffs from us. All our Pasta Products, made in a new, well-ventilated and modern style Factory, are pure, wholesome and of excellent quality. Obtainable from all your Agents everywhere. Samples and Price List will be given free of charge on application to our Head Office.

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THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

OPERATING:—

THE HONGKONG HOTEL,

HOTEL MANSIONS,

THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL,

(To be opened 1st January, 1920.)

J. H. TAGGART,
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THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of

Mrs. BLAIR.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

CENTRAL LOCATION

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting throughout. Best of Food and Service. Telephone 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA." J. WITCHELL, Manager.

PALACE HOTEL

KOWLOON.

(Two minutes from Star Ferry).

Recently renovated and refurnished, electric light and fans throughout and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to families on application. Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Add.: "PALACE." J. H. O'BERRY, Proprietor.

CARLTON HOTEL.

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ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine, scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietress. Lunches meet Passenger Boats. Telegraphic Address: "CARLTON." Mrs. F. E. CARRISON.

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18, Des Voeux Road Central. Next Hongkong Hotel.

Try our BREAD, made from the very best Flour and guaranteed to be the purest Bread in the Colony. DON'T FORGET and order early our own made PUDDINGS and MINCE PIES.

Christening, Birthday & Wedding Cakes made to order.

Mrs. N. BABBAGE, Manageress.

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ICE CREAM PARLOUR AND CONFECTIONERS



CHOCOLATES
Plain Sweet Vanilla Chocolate
Home-Made Assorted Chocolate
Humboldt's Vanilla and Hazelnut
California "Star" Chocolate
American Chocolate
Imperial Cocoa
Fruit
Caramelized Chocolate

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THE Undersigned have received in-
structions to sell by Public Auction
on

TUESDAY,
January 6, 1920, commencing at 2.30
p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A Few Lots of
Double hemstitched Sheets, Linen
Dinner Table Cloths, Turkish Fess
Rugs, Bath Towels, Embroidered
Bedspreads and Table Covers.

AND
One Wardrobe Trunk, two Bellow
Talismans, two Suit Cases.
Two Prismatic Binoculars, Brass Jar-
diniers and Vases, Tennis Sets and
Poles, etc., etc.

(All are New Goods).
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, December 27, 1919.

(on account of the consignment),
on
TUESDAY,
January 6, 1920, commencing
at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms,
No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNI-
TURE, GLASS, PLATED
WARE, etc., etc.

AND
a small Consignment of
INDIAN CARPETS and RUGS.

As follows:—
Large Tapestry-covered, Castor Oil
Sofas and Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card
and Occasional Tables, Upholstered
Sofas, Oakwood Bedroom Furniture,
comprising Bedsteads, large and small
Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands,
etc., (new, Oakwood), Slideboards,
Dinner Wagons, Extension Dining
Tables and Chairs, etc., Dinner Services,
Crockery, and Glass Ware, Cooking
Stoves, Cutlery, etc., Bath Room
Accessories, Electro-Plated Ware,
Electric Reading Lamps, Oakwood
Screens, Sundy Blackwood Furniture,
Blackwood Fire Screens, etc., Slide
Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, etc.,
Carpets new and second-hand,
Curtains, etc.

Also
Two Pianos, One large Victrola,
One Gas Cooker, One Radio,
Tennis Balls, etc., etc.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, December 27, 1919.

THE Undersigned have received in-
structions from Dr. Evan Jones,
to sell by Public Auction,
on

WEDNESDAY,
January 7, 1920, at 10.30 a.m., at
his residence No. 114, the Peak.

The
Valuable Household Furniture,
etc., etc.,
therein contained.

As follows:—
Blackwood Hall Table, Settee and
Stands, Chesterfield Sofa and Arm-
chairs, Occasional Chairs (Powell make),
finely carved, Cherrywood Desk, Black-
wood Cabinets, Chairs, etc., several lots
of Curios, Brass Vases, Japanese Banners,
etc., Electric Sundy Lamps and Table
Fans, Oakwood Buffet Extension Dining
Table and Chairs, Glass Cabinets and
Card Table, Glass and Crockery
Ware, White Enamelled Twin Bed-
steads, Bedroom Suite (Powell make),
Singer Treadle Sewing Machine, Hot-
room Cupboards, etc., large Enamelled
Bath, Lavatory Basins, Toilets, etc.,
Pantry and Kitchen Utensils,
etc.

Also
Several lots of Maiden Hair Fern, a
fine assortment of Pot Plants, Wood and
Porcelain Flower Stands, Smilax,
Electric Ceiling Fans and Fittings.
(Particulars from Catalogue).
On view from Tuesday 5th inst. at
2 p.m.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, December 27, 1919.

"Everything for
Motoring"



Lamps and Horns



Good Year Tyres



ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Phone 2487.
25, Des Voeux Road Central.

Y. NAGATA
40, MARSUNAGA & CO.
No. 11, D'Almeida Street.

JUST ARRIVED
A quantity of New
FILM PACKS
\$1.00 per pack of 12.
MEE CHEUNG
PHOTOGRAPHER.
Ice House Street. Tel. 1013.

ASAHI BEER



NOTICES.
HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

President: His Excellency Sir R. E. STUBBS, K.C.M.G., Governor.
Chairman: His Honour Sir WILLIAM REES DAVIES, K.C.,
Chief Justice.

SECOND TOURNAMENT
At "The Ring" Volunteer Headquarters Parade Ground
(adjoining Lower Peak Tram Station). Specially
constructed Matched, capable of holding 2,000.
FRIDAY & SATURDAY, January 9 and 10, 1920.

**NOVICES COMPETITION AND
CHAMPIONSHIP CONTEST.**

FRIDAY, January 9, at 7 p.m., until about 11 p.m.
Preliminary Bouts in Novices Competitions. Forty Com-
petitions. Forty Competitors. Middleweight, Welter-
weight and Featherweight.

Doors open at 6.30 p.m. NO PREVIOUS BOOKING.
Cash on admission. Prices: \$2, \$1 and 50 cents.
No half-price seats.

SATURDAY, January 10, at 9.15 p.m. sharp.
Semi-Finals and Finals in Novices Competitions.
Also a Six-round Welterweight Contest and a Ten-round
Featherweight Contest.

Also a FIFTEEN-ROUND CONTEST for the WELTER-
WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY.

Between Sergeant "Sky" Kennedy, R.N.Y.P. (Holder)
And Seaman Parsons, R.M.S. "Amphrose" (Challenger).

Doors open at 8.30 p.m.
Prices: Reserved \$5, and \$3. Unreserved \$2, and \$1. Men
of H.M. Naval, and Military Forces in uniform, half-
price, to \$2 and \$1 seats.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S, as follows:—
**WEDNESDAY, January 7, Members of the Hongkong
Boxing Association only.**

**THURSDAY to SATURDAY, January 8 to 10, General
Booking.**

Judges: Lt. Colonel Loring, Major Rapson, Lt. Ansdell, R.N.
and Lt. Dickinson, R.N.

Referee: Messrs. H. J. Gedge (Official Referee), W. Logan,
A. Murdoch and J. S. McCann.

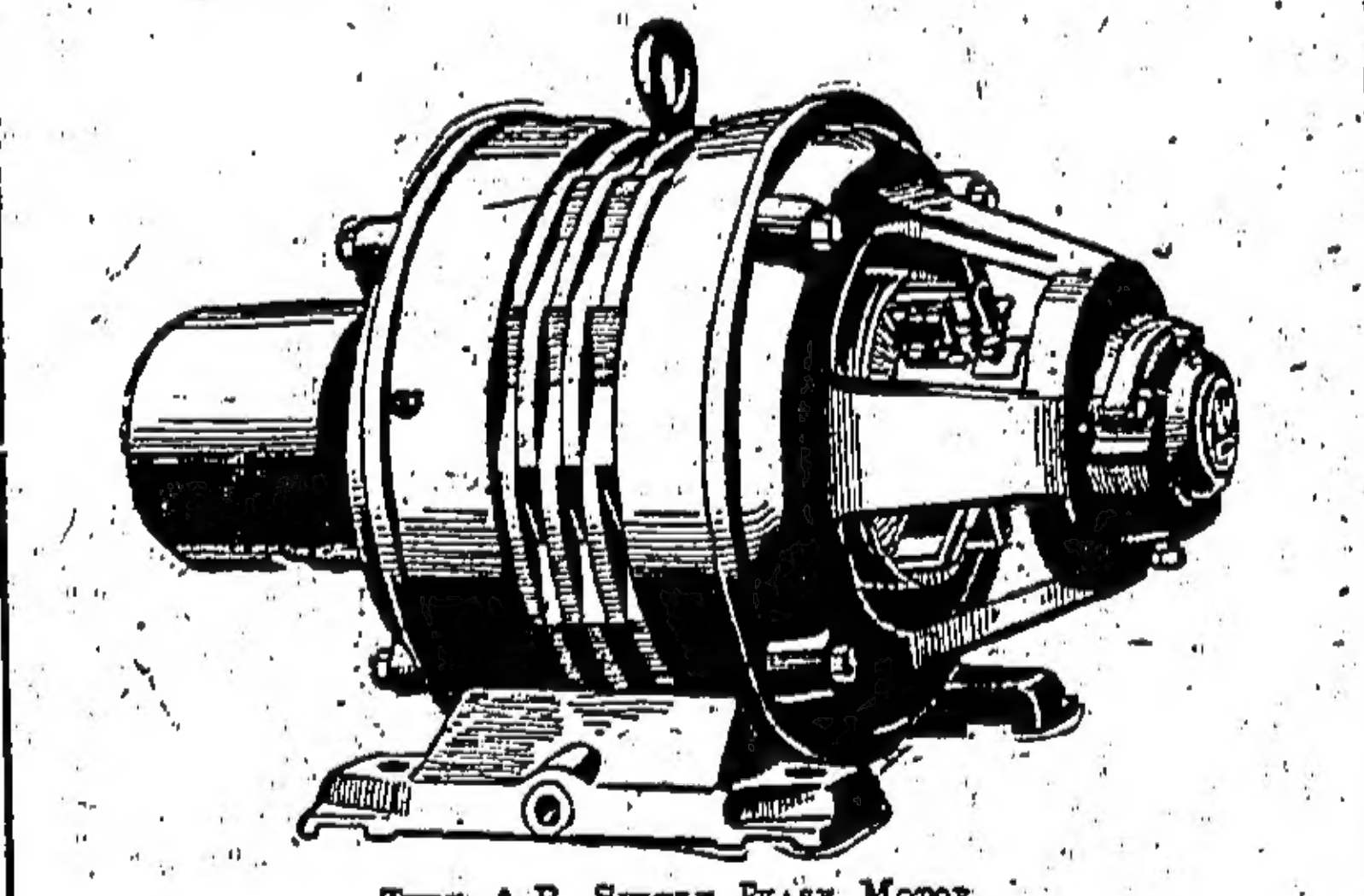
G. G. N. Tinson, J. C. Wildin,
Hon. Secretary. Manager.

**GERIN, DREVARD
& CO.**

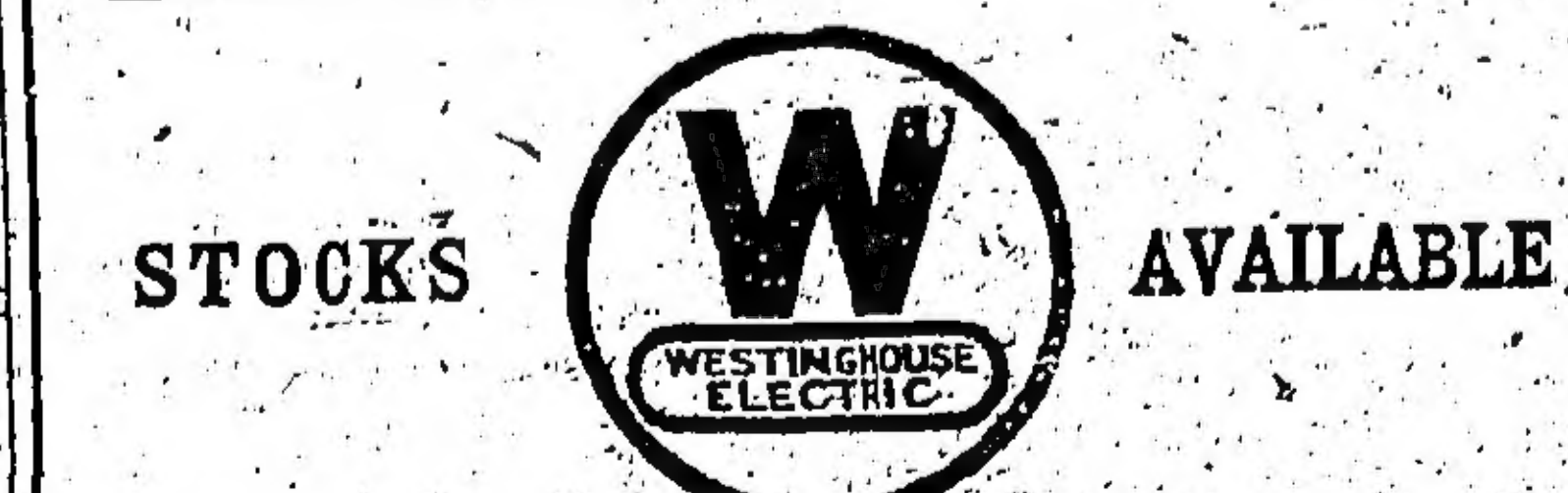
HONGKONG, St. George's Building. Tel. 114.
CANTON, Shameen. Tel. 1165.

REPRESENTATIVES IN
SOUTH CHINA
FOR

Westinghouse



We offer you free the services of our
Engineering Staff to help you select
your WESTINGHOUSE equipment.



**VETARZO BRAIN AND
NERVE FOOD**

Life without health is living death.
The latest discovery in medicine is without equal in cases of defective nerve and brain power.
Whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences, the symptoms of
defective circulation, nervous prostration, loss of vitality, mental and bodily exhaustion,
loss of memory, general debility, premature decay, and all the attendant evils of a
failing system, are all due to a deficiency of the vital force, and can be cured by
the use of VETARZO. This is a scientific preparation, and is not a mere
stimulant, but a tonic, and it is the only preparation of its kind in the world.
It is a scientific preparation, and is not a mere stimulant, but a tonic, and it is the
only preparation of its kind in the world. It is a scientific preparation, and is not a
mere stimulant, but a tonic, and it is the only preparation of its kind in the world.
It is a scientific preparation, and is not a mere stimulant, but a tonic, and it is the
only preparation of its kind in the world. It is a scientific preparation, and is not a
mere stimulant, but a tonic, and it is the only preparation of its kind in the world.

**WANT
ADVERTISEMENTS**

25 WORDS 2 INSERTIONS,
\$1. FREE PAID.
Every additional 5 words 4 Cents.

WANTED.

WANTED.—At once: CHINESE
CLERK for leading Insurance
Company. Must be able to read and
write English and have good know-
ledge of typewriting. Apply Box No.
1172, c/o "China Mail."

HOLIDAY ENGAGEMENT.

WANTED from January 12, for 3
Weeks. NURSERY GOVER-
NESS or NURSE for 3 Children aged
8, 5 and 3. Apply Mrs. E. Potter, 133
The Peak. Telephone 966.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—At their Sales Rooms,
No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A 16 Bore Hammer Gun in good
condition, in soft leather case.
This gun is eminently suitable for use
in India, China or North China, as it is
fitted with interchangeable barrels, and
can be used for either birds or big
game.

Also
One E. P. Tent in very good
condition, suitable for 8 persons. Part-
iculars from the undersigned.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, November 24, 1919.

AUSTRALIAN TROPHY.

**BIG CAPTURED GUN SHIPPED
IN LONDON.**

The gun captured at Harbonnières
by the 51st Battalion of the Aus-
tralian Imperial Force on August 8,
1918, has been shipped on board the
steamer "Dongarra," together with
two big guns for the flagship
"Australia."

The Harbonnières gun is a 11.5
inch railway gun. Undoubtedly it is
Australia's greatest trophy. It has
a range of 20 miles, and weighs 185
tons. The undercarriage is 72 ft. in
length, and the gun is mounted on
200 wheels against the Australians be-
tween May and August. Lieutenant
G. Burrows and Sapper Stralman and
Palmer went forward regardless of
machine gun and rifle fire, raised
steam on the locomotive and brought
the gun back. Subsequently it was
exhibited in Paris, and was brought
to Woolwich. The gun will be
landed at Newcastle (N.S.W.) by
the Broken Hill Company, and
will travel on its own bogies to
Sydney. It is intended to be per-
manently placed in the gardens
adjoining the Sydney railway station.
The gun was captured by Queens-
landers. Captain G. H. Wilson,
M.C., of Warrawee, Hill Street,
Wynnum, was in command of the
front line company at the time of its
capture. In an interview, Captain
Wilson stated that the railway trucks
coupled to the wagon carrying the
gun were carrying petrol, and a Bri-
tish airman dived on the train, firing
tracer bullets, which set fire to the
petrol. The cavalry reached the gun
first, capturing the crew, after which
Captain Wilson's company came
along and occupied the trenches,
which were close to the railway line.
The officer of the 8th Field Company
of Engineers asked one of his men
who was an engine driver to man
the locomotive. The trucks contain-
ing the burning petrol were uncou-
pled, and the engine hauled the big
gun into Allied territory.

AVIATION HOAX.

WHEN THE COURT RUSHED.

The visit of the Smith Brothers to
Singapore has set that place talking
aviation and below we reproduce a
statement from the Singapore Free
Press telling how dignified officials
rushed to see an aeroplane. It
reads:
Truly aviation is very much in the
air in Singapore at present, for
there need only be heard a hum
very much like that of the "air-bird"
than anxious faces are cast out of
windows and eager eyes upturned
scouring the sky. That was exactly
what happened on a Saturday morning
in one of the police courts, when in
the middle of an enquiry, the buzz
of a machine was heard, and com-
plainants, defendants, and court
officials rushed out in anticipation of
seeing Poulet passing over their
heads, but a peon who had run out
on the road in order to get a better
view returned with "it was only a
passing motor lorry."

"WALLA WALLA" Launches at
Blake Pier. Night and Day.

NOTICES.
THE HOTEL ASIA

WEST RUND, CANTON.

Large and airy rooms. Electric light and fans. Hot
and cold water service. Lift and telephones. Excellent
Cuisine. Every modern convenience provided.

Bar and Billiard rooms. Roof garden. Cinematograph
Theatre.

Situated in the highest building in Canton, affording
a splendid view of the whole City and suburbs. Opposite
the Canton Steamers' Wharves and two minutes walk
from Shameen.

Special monthly and Family rates may be had on
application.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE
SUN COMPANY, LIMITED.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

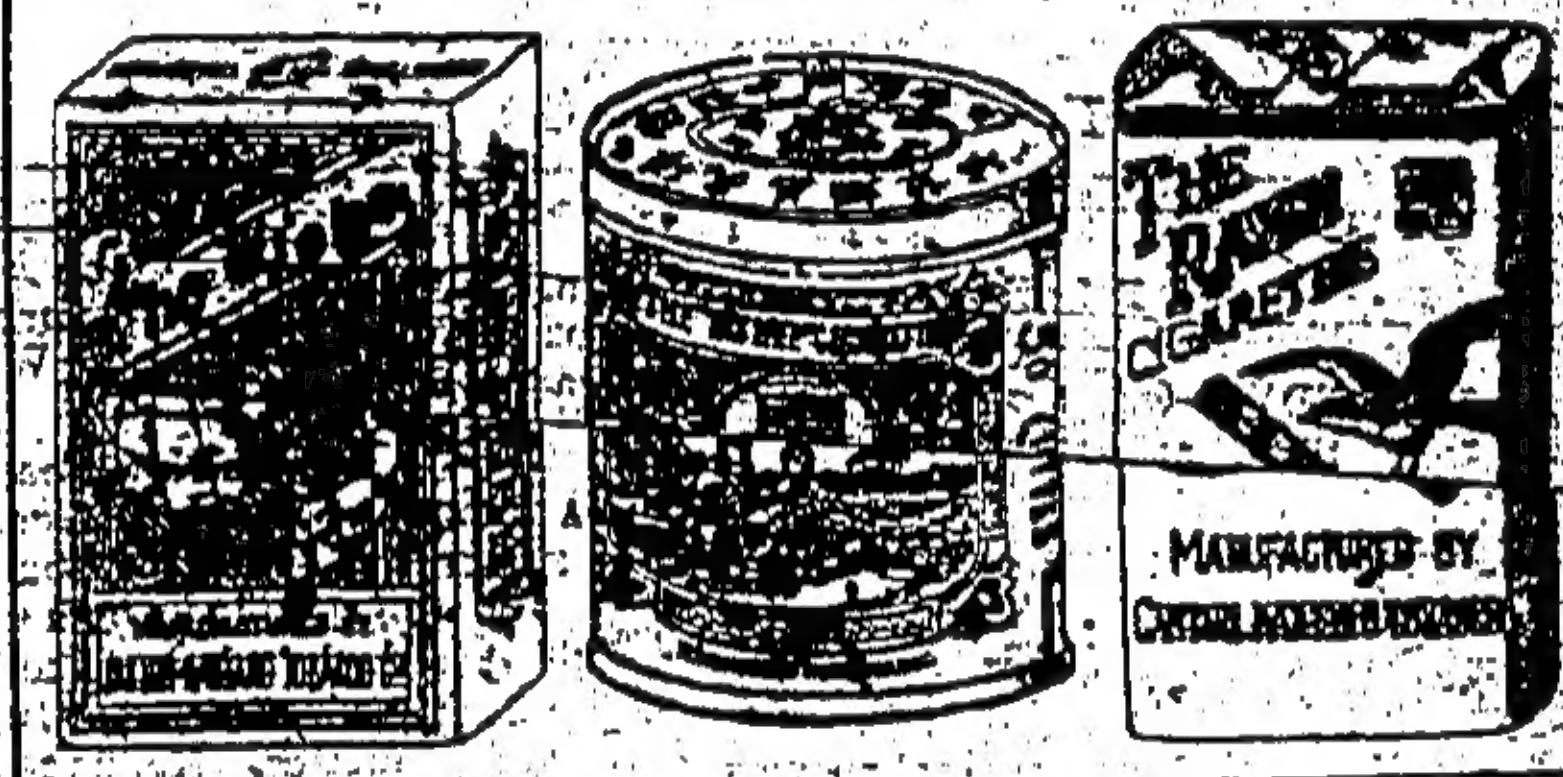
In Casks of 27 1/2 lbs. net.
In Bags of 50 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS.

LONG HING & CO., PHOTO SUPPLIES,
Kodak and Eastman, etc., etc.
DEVELOPING & PRINTING A SPECIALITY.
No. 174, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

These Cigarettes are made of selected Mild
leaf tobacco and quite harmless to those
who are accustomed to inhale.

NANYANG BROTHERS TOBACCO CO.
165, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.



六 龍 香 煙 帶 煙 匣 凡 天 華 牌
十 中 德 行 德 興 德 興 德 興
號 百 號 所 經 貨 賣 處 變 通 香 烟

THE BLIND TEST.



**THE CONNOISSEUR'S
IDEAL CHOICE**

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.
Sole Agents: **H. RUTTONJEE & SON,**
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
16, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, China.

DEWAR'S "WHITE LABEL"

Finest Scotch WHISKY

OF
Great Age

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 616.

Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

JUST ARRIVED.

A FULL RANGE

OF
THE LATEST SHADES

IN

TOOTAL'S CORDED AND PLAIN VELVETEENS.

FOR THE SEASON

BIRTH.

CASSIDY, On the 2nd, last, a son.

The China Mail.

A FRESH, JUSTICE, PUBLISHED SERVICE.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JAN. 3, 1920.

ADVERSARIA.

CHERRIO 1920, was a Hongkong

but a hard one. No dam nonsense

about him. Full of driving force, he

drove men and circumstances as he

drove golf balls, in his own way, and

on his own way. It rarely occurred

to him that he was mortal, and then

not vividly. His position political

and commercial seemed as sure as

his stance on the links. In the eyes

of all beholders, and likewise in his

own, he was a Gibraltar of a man.

Any enemies he made took pains to

conceal their enmity. Yet something

very simple and very human hap-

pened to Mr. Scrooge, who thought

he could not fail. He did fail. He

fell asleep. And dreamed.

The ghosts of New

Years long ago turned

old throned about

him, and reminded

him of the good resolutions he had

made in the innocence and good faith

of his youth. In those days his mind

was open and receptive. In those

days he did not begin all his

sentences with a "but." The

ghosts recalled for him the love he

was capable of feeling, the love that

moved his thinking, the love that

made him desire to leave the world

better than he found it. He was

tender then, and had nice eyes, into

which people liked to look. He had

flexible lips, and people listened to

the outpourings of his heart with

peculiar pleasure. The ghosts com-

pelled him to contrast young Scrooge

with old Scrooge. Old Scrooge turned

and moaned in his sleep.

Then he dreamed

of the ghost of the New

Year Present, and the

New Year To-Come.

who showed him himself as he had

never seen himself before. They

carried him as Asmodeus carried

Cleopas, so that he saw and knew

the secret hearts of men, and learned

their real thoughts of him—things

he had not guessed before. They

showed him the inside of the homes

of his office staff, of his Portuguese

clerks, of his Chinese servants, and

the manner of life of his European

assistants. They showed him his

own declining years, a picture that

appalled him; they showed him

awake. When he

It was New Year's Day,

A FRESH nipsey but nice. He

slapped his stomach on

getting up, and whistled

a thing he hadn't done since he was

a boy. He whistled out of tune, but

that didn't matter. Nothing matter-

ed. Ta-tum-py-ta-rars, tum-py tee.

He shook hands with his bath

colic and left a dollar in that

astonished fellow's hand. He

raised his boy's wages at

breakfast, spoiled the caddies by

feeding them with chocolates, and his

golf by chucking all the way round

over his plans for astonishing the

office. In the evening he asked for

the China Mail, and was just a little

peevish to hear that there wasn't one.

Then his brow cleared. "Excellent

paper," he murmured. "Must drop

em a chit first thing, and tell 'em to

print all my advertisements double

size, and blow the expense." Every-

body remarked on his altered, happy

face. At the Cathedral he listened to

a sermon that made him smile.

"What shall I profit a man," the

preacher asked, "if he gain the

whole world and lose his

own soul?" The preacher talked of

dividends of the heart, of increments

of love, of wealth of good fellowship.

"Never heard a better sermon in my

life," said Mr. Scrooge, who had often

before heard exactly the same one,

and signed a chit that afterwards

made a church official whisper things

to the Bishop. "God bless us every-

one," said the Bishop. "Amen," says

the China Mail.

The China Mail

staff has been con-

spiring together. It

has drawn up some

New Year resolutions, and agreed

from now on (1) to be chronically

cheerful and good humoured—no day

without its laugh—no laugh without

its substratum of kindness. (2)

to be as frank and truthful as the

Law allows and as its sources of

information permit (3) to strive

always to keep Hongkong's moral

courage up, and by example and

precept to make local life brighter

(4) to be newsy and chatty but

never malicious or bitter, and where

bad men have to be censured, to do

it as Isaac Walton handled his

worms, "as though he loved them."

Truth considers that

the 530 officers

employed with the

various military missions in Russia

and Siberia are not necessary. Their

pay, allowances, and travelling ex-

penses must come to at least £1,500

a day, getting on towards a million

sterling a year. A score of military

"attaches" are all that are now really

needed. The country really needs

to economise in this and in other

ways. Mr. Churchill appointed

fourteen major-generals to command

Territorial Divisions that have not yet been formed and may never be formed. There may be only half that number of divisions eventually. At present there isn't one, and for some months these generals have been drawing over £2,000 a year each, for marking time. The prospects for demobilized officers just now are rotten, so we can congratulate these favoured ones, if not Mr. Churchill.

One of our valued contributors has sent in a story which is labelled as a quotation from the China Mail of April 1, 1920. It is a sort of prophetic picture of what might happen at Hongkong after a Labour Government comes into power at Home. Parts of it are amusing, as when Col. John Ward comes out to govern us, and finds the Adversarialist acting as Chief Justice. But on the whole it will not do. There are things in it that might offend Friendly Powers, and the general effect of it would be needlessly to alarm the populace. It goes back to its witty author, with the usual editorial regrets, couched in that insincere and annoying formula that so frequently spoils a day in the life of the journalistic freelance.

An old and wise friend of the China Mail writes in about the case of the taipan who, because he disliked the general tone of the paper, ordered the withdrawal of the advertisements of business for which he is agent. "Humour," writes our old friend, "is good in its place; but your sippant reference to this incident at the beginning of the holidays suggests to me that you have overlooked an important principle, as important to the public as to your good selves. Had you not better consider it in this light, and discuss it in a dignified manner?" We will consider it in that light, and do our best, though dignity seems always to us an impostor, and any association with it distasteful. This is not sippancy; it is a quite serious conviction, based on a reasonable sense of proportion. What human insect would or could pretend dignity or think of it in the presence of God? With an abiding sense of that Presence, the writer can still joke or try to, as a child might before its parent. God makes men joke, because it is good for them. God never made any man dignified. It did not occur to Him. This as reverently as sincerity of belief can make it. To be in earnest needs no posing. Many a joke springs from earnestness and seriousness.

Dignity, therefore, the serious if it was humorous, we propose, at an early date, to discuss and unfold that matter in such a way as we think will meet the approval of our friendly critic. Meanwhile, we must first procure certain data from our business staff.

After a perfectly pleasant dinner party on VERTAS, the Peak on the Peak, mark you—the Adversarialist was invited into the Hongkong Club on New Year's night, and somewhere about one o'clock yesterday morning a gentleman addressed him with candour begotten of beverages that the unfortunate Pussyfoot Johnson does not approve of. "Look here, Scripser," said he, "they told me you were an impossible person who never bathed, didn't know what a tooth-brush was, and so forth, and that you ought to be in jail. Whereas you seem to be quite respectable. Knocking the gentleman down, we left the place at once. Thinking it over in the riches, we came to the conclusion that we were too hasty. If this paragraph should catch his eye, as our first did, we hope the gentleman will accept our apology. It was all a mistake. After all, we have for twelve months or so been steadily building up a mythical character, a sort of Bolshevik Pickwick, and it is our fault if people have been misled. That sort of journalistic camouflage has to be done, for if we had let out the true facts, that we are a titled Cambridge man, and of such a high historic family that we have had to use a purser's name to conceal our connection with such a vulgar thing as the Press; our object would have been missed. Our 'nom de plume,' as the French do not call it, was not meant to mislead honest gentlemen like the one we assaulted, but to 'save the face' of our Family, which disapproves of our profession. Now that we have started dining out, on the Peak of all places, we want it understood that we do take a bath occasionally, and that we don't drink from the fingerbowl. Hostesses kindly note.

It is very heartening to see such New Year messages as those Reuters reports as coming from the Premier and colonial statesmen. The "central message of Christianity" was never more welcome or wanted than now. May we urge our preachers to dwell on the point that it is not enough for Christians to regard Christianity as respectable, but that they should also discover and realize that it is True. The central message of Christianity means a great deal to the China Mail, which in its own way tries to preach it. At present the English church has lost the confidence of the majority of the fellow citizens of the British

Empire," owing to the fact that it has overlooked that Central Message. The Roman church overlooked it at one time, and lost ground. Now that it is again devoted to it, it is gaining ground. The Central Message is the teaching of Jesus as practical politics and as a guide of conduct to be taken literally. Not Attonement but at-one-ment is the central message. That is the clear intention of the New Year messages reported in our telegraphic news. "At-one-ment" means being at-one with the purpose of the Teacher.

It is quite usual in the New Year newspapers now to honour. Let's be different. Let us ignore the long list of nonentities and fix our attention on one deserving case that we are sure of. Frederick Lugard is a man, a real man. Modest as he was brave, level-headed and single-minded, he was a devoted servant of the nation and deserves well of it. Respectful congratulations.

Some time ago we published a petition of German firms who had been employees of German firms whose assets were taken by the Government. To-day we publish a letter referring to the result of it. The Government has decided that the Portuguese employees shall only have what they can win at law, and even then it warns them not to go to law unless they are fully armed with proofs. We remember the petition well. It was drafted by Mr. Goldring, and was quite plain. It claimed nothing by legal right, but asked the Government, which had the assets, as an act of grace to do what private firms had done in similar cases—to recognize easily verifiable moral claims. Take the case of an employee who was entitled, by admitted custom of the German firm, to £2,000 for 25 years service. He served 24 years, and but for the war, and the Government's action, would have got his bonus. Is he not morally entitled to 24/25ths of it? Or to some of it? There is no "grace" about the Government which has taken over, with the German assets, this poor Portuguese clerk's share of them. It can recognize, it says, only claims that can be substantiated in the law courts by agreements and similar documents. We are very sorry. We condole with the men who have had such hard luck. Perhaps a generous public would like to shame the Government by making up their losses to them?

Formosa ports are no longer declared infected.

Mr. N. L. Smith is appointed second police magistrate.

Mr. R. O. Hutchison takes Mr. C. Mc Messer's place as treasurer.

It is reported that King Sam-jam, the ex-Premier of Peking, is still in Kowloon.

The Superintendent of the Mint has obtained sanction to form a special guard for the Mint.

A lecture entitled "Women's Work in the War" will be given by Major Bowen at the Helena May Institute on Monday Jan. 12 at 5.30 p.m.

It is stated that the gunboat "Po Man," which escaped to Haiphong, is still interned by the French authorities in spite of the requests of the Peking Government for her return. The officers and the engineers have left the ship owing to shortage of supplies. The commander and most of the crew are in great distress.

New Year Day was observed as a general holiday in Canton. The Military Government entertained the M.P.s, the members of the Provincial Assembly and the principal merchants of the city in the Tung Yuen Garden yesterday. Dr. Wu Ting-fang will entertain the Foreign Consuls to-day. The Yamen and all Government offices have been closed for three days.

In connection with the military revolt in Fokien, it is reported that the People's Army mutinied and attacked Fong as the Army, alleged ill-treatment. The mutineers, who are now under the command of Sung Yun-yen, a member of Parliament, have not been punished, and the whereabouts of Fong Sing-ka are unknown. Commander Lam Po-yik, of the 1st Squadron who is a Fokienese, proposes to send gunboats to Fokien to restore order.

A Grand New Year Concert will be given at the Seaview Institute this evening under the kind direction of Mrs. C. H. P. Hay, commencing at 8.30 p.m. All women, both of the Royal Navy and Merchant Service, soldiers, and friends, are heartily invited. There is no charge for admission. As usual, after the concert the Institute motor-launch party will convey back to their ships, officers and men, who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity of a good evening's enjoyment.

HONGKONG TRADE.

OPERATIONS IN 1919.
REVIEWED.

It is difficult to outline the trade of Hongkong during the year 1919 without continual reference to the influence of the high rate of exchange. It has had its bearing upon every commodity whether imported or exported and for the future experts in the various departments of commerce qualify predictions for the forthcoming year with the prefix "according to the rate of exchange." A review of the past twelve months shows that the after effects of the war have been both detrimental and beneficial to trade, which, in every thing else, must be based on the law of supply and demand. For metals the year has been a bad one in view of the fact that the main sources of pre-war supplies from Great Britain and Belgium have been stopped. For piece goods local dealers have reaped a rich harvest, the high dollar enabling them to purchase from the home markets at profit producing rates. It is interesting to note in this connection that so long as the present high rate of exchange persists the tone of the eastern piece goods market will remain firm, the increased cost of production has naturally enhanced prices for replacing stocks, but should the exchange depreciate to anything in the region of a 3s. dollar there will be a very bad slump since the Manchester merchants are governed more by the cost of production than the rate of exchange. Turning to freights the year has been disappointing and although the release of "bottoms" from Government service has eased matters for home trade nothing like adequate cargo spaces is in view for future crops. Coastwise failure of rice countries and big demand from other countries are likely to have an adverse effect on the local freight market. In the case of Canton silk the year cannot be said to have been adverse although there has been a much better demand from America than from the continent as the statistics given below show. Taking it on the whole Hongkong may be said to have experienced a prosperous year.

SUNDRIES.

In this section with few exceptions trade has been very slow. It has not yet got into full after-war swing; many difficulties seemed to present themselves, and the chief obstacle to a satisfactory trade has been the ever increasing cost of manufactured articles, due to the continual demands put forth by workers for increased wages and higher cost of living all round. Deliveries have been very uncertain owing mainly to lack of shipping facilities. As the year closes there appears to be a better feeling and more enquiries are coming out for general sundries, with the exception however of Japanese sundries. The Japanese boycott persists in being a very real thing, and is assuming very serious proportions. The Chinese in many places are going to the length of burning Japanese goods. With the boycott a corresponding movement for "made in China goods" has been inaugurated, but is not apparently making much headway, owing to the lack of manufacturing facilities in China itself. The boycott is being carried to such extremes that it appears to be bringing trouble to the doors of many Chinese themselves. Owing to the boycott the large departmental stores are all suffering severely, and as these are all financed with purely Chinese capital, we think it will not be long before the natives find that boycotting is a very expensive luxury to indulge in. Progress has been made with American sundries, but the business has been interfered with greatly by strikes, and resulting delays. Also the unfavourable rate of exchange quoted for gold dollars has proven an obstacle to trade. British sundries are beginning to find their way through in increasing quantities, and what must not be lost sight of in comparing British trade with American progress, is the fact that many of the American goods are very showy and are of such a nature as to attract a great deal of attention, whereas the backbone of British trade consists of more solid but less showy articles. As one walks along the street one is inclined to notice American motor-cars, electric light fittings, and similar articles, yet in the same street you notice that the iron cover to the fire hydrant has been made in England, and who notices the British plate glass in the windows of shops? British goods for the most part consist of what one might call "invisible" goods which do not catch the eye. It is impossible to report in detail on the many articles which can be classed as sundries, but we would again advise anybody interested to secure a copy of the Import & Export Returns for the Colony as soon as it is published, which we expect will be early in January. The figures for 1919 should have particular interest as they are now so arranged that it will be possible to estimate very accurately the actual effect of the Japanese boycott. Up to the present we have not heard of any goods coming from Germany, for which mercy let us be truly thankful.

PIECE GOODS.

Last year, as we went to press, with the review of piece goods for 1918, we left the local market anything from 25 to 50 per cent. under Manchester and Bradford replacing costs. We can almost leave it in the same condition to-day at the close of 1919 but, in the interval very much has transpired. Lancashire mills held out with their high prices till March last when it became apparent that they must either accept overseas orders at approximately the prices overseas markets were willing to pay, or they were faced with the alternative of closing down the mills. As a consequence many mills accepted orders at a loss in order to keep going. This state of affairs however did not last long as it also soon became apparent that it was a case of "Greek playing off against Greek." While the mills were holding out for what now prove to have been very moderate and reasonable prices, the whole world, and China in particular, had been keeping back orders for much needed supplies, hoping vainly that the end of the war would be followed by a general fall of prices to pre-war levels. Thus it came about that, in March Shanghai was compelled to start the ball rolling by buying heavily, and this particular Port has continued to buy freely ever since Shanghai was soon followed by other Chinese centres, and by May/June all the chief markets of the world had begun to pour in orders to Lancashire and Yorkshire. With such a state of affairs there has naturally been a persistent rise in cotton values. In fact the sterling prices as quoted would, in the ordinary course, be quite beyond the purchasing power of our native population. Had it not been for the continued rise in exchange which offsets the increased values at home, the market would have been a very poor one all the year. Exchange has helped matters more than anything. We are inclined to think that recent buying has been rather overdone, and the inevitable slump will take place as soon as goods arrive a little more freely and begin to pile up in the godowns. However, for the moment everything in place goods is going like greased lightning. Whole cargoes are cleared from ship's side and shipped right away to consuming centres, such as the shortage of up-country stocks. The Japanese boycott is also giving a fillip to many cloths which Lancashire was beginning to despair of ever making again for China. We think the year 1919 will be remembered as a good one by most people interested in the imports of Cottons. It has however not been without its difficulties; one of the chief sources of irritation has been the persistent delay with cables causing untold loss of time and money. It is altogether unwelcome, extra-speculative, element into a business, which, at the best of times is fraught with speculation. It is satisfactory to note that the British textile trade is keeping its end up so well all over the world. We actually hear that Japan and America, our most formidable manufacturing competitors in cottons, are now indicating for a goodly supply of Manchester Fancies. However, conditions are exceptional and we believe the tendency will soon be for matters to even up, and it will not be long before British makers hear a good deal more about Chinese native-made cloths and Japanese productions. Also Italy should soon be in a position to compete again, but meanwhile it is pleasant to make hay while the sun shines.

METALS.

The year for the metal trade has been a bad one. The signing of the Armistice found Hongkong with heavy stocks, held chiefly by the small dealers who had "come in" during the war and with these, something in the nature of a panic ensued and stocks were disposed of at whatever prices could be obtained. Consequently the market dropped heavily, in some cases below actual replacing costs for new supplies. For instance round mild steel bars, the pre-war price for which was about \$13 per picul fell to something in the region of \$4 and \$5 per picul. The decline in the market continued until the small dealers gradually disposed of their stocks when an upward tendency set in aided by small supplies beginning to arrive from Great Britain and Belgium. Consequently during the latter part of the year a much better tone has prevailed. The future is difficult to predict and it mainly depends upon freights and labour conditions at Home. During the year imports approximated 1,300,000 which is almost double the value of the exports. About one-third of the imports comprised tin consignments from French Indo-China and the Straits Settlements, American trade preponderated in iron and steel imports.

FREIGHTS.

A somewhat disappointing year, with no immediate bright prospects may be said to fairly sum up the position of the freight market. The year has seen a decline in freight rates, which expenses such as bunker coal, repairs, and wages have all shown an increase. Prospects of a recovery of the market have not been brightened by the failure of the Siam rice crop to such an extent that the authorities have prohibited the export of that commodity, which means that there will be little if any, chartering for that market. The Indo-China crop has been an excellent one but the fact that a great demand

for rice exists in Japan, the East Indies and the Straits Settlements has to be taken into consideration. The effect of this will probably be that a decreased amount of rice will be passing through Hongkong. In addition to this the requisitioned ships have been released, so it looks as if there will be ample tonnage on the coast for all requirements, a position which does not indicate that freights will reach any high level.

The beginning of the silk season this year was characterized by the Canton market being loaded with a large stock left over from the previous season composed mostly of marks exported to the Continental markets, whence the demand was moderate. A brisk demand for America existed, forward contracts absorbing the majority of the first crop. Prices from America were better than those ruling for the Continent, consequently there was little produced for the latter market and a resulting shortage of supplies for Continental markets when the previous season's stocks had been exhausted. At the end of May almost the whole of the first two crops had been sold to the American market after which a lull set in until the end of June when things became brisker. The middle of August saw the Continental trade almost at a standstill principally due to the rise in the franc. Little business was done during September after which a demand for the Lyons market set in but was subsequently retarded by the advancing exchange. There has however, been an active demand during the last three months for America. The outstanding feature of the season has been the introduction of reeled silk which has met with great favour on the New York market. The yield of the seven crops for the present season is estimated at 52,000 bales which is considerably above the average. Special efforts have been made to obtain the confidence of Chinese producers by a scientific improvement of silk nurseries, an elimination of disease to increase production and the Pasteur process has assured a very considerable increase in production. The export figures of raw silk to Europe for 1919 show 22,598 bales, a decrease of 1,870 bales, to America 34,432 bales, an increase of 18,597 bales. Waste silk to Europe 9,534 bales, an increase of 1,625 bales, and to America showing a decrease of 13,563 bales, as compared with 1918.

SHARE MARKET.

This market in common with others has been much affected by the soaring dollar which offered great inducements to holders of the abnormal exchange. A comparison in the price of some of the principal stocks on January 3 and December 24, is given below—

JAN. DEC.

H.K. & S. Bank

Corporation \$725 sa. \$545 b.

Canton Insurance

Office \$405 sa. \$390 b.

Union Insurance

Society of Can-

ton Ltd. \$490 sa. \$185 b.

Douglas & Co. \$822 b. \$90

China Sugar Re-

fining Co. \$925 b. \$208b.

H.K. & Whampoa

Dock Co. \$155 b. \$174 a.

H.K. Hotel Co.

NEW REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

OPENED BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

Graced by the presence of H.E. the Governor, Sir R. E. Stubbs, and a large number of Hongkong's best known inhabitants the function of opening the new hotel at Repulse Bay, which is under the management of the Hongkong Hotel Company, was both successful and enjoyable. From 2 p.m. on New Year's Day a continuous stream of motor vehicles left Victoria and sped along the beautiful roads to the new hotel and not one visitor but remarked on its artistic appearance, both as regards site and construction. Standing on a hill it overlooks one of Hongkong's beauty spots. The first impression received as the building came into sight was but confirmed on closer inspection. Built by Tsang Ying to the plans of Messrs. Denison, Ram and Gibbs the hotel has a frontage of some 150 feet. It is approached by a well made road; leading to the main steps, in front of which is a miniature Italian Garden, artistically laid out and provided with a fountain. From the steps the visitor reaches a very spacious balcony fourteen feet wide which runs the entire length of the front. The hall with its floor space of 3,500 square feet has to be admired before passing on to other parts of the building. Its size is at once a striking feature, while the lighting scheme has been carried out with great delicacy and taste. This hall is to serve both as a dining room and dance hall. At either end is a residential suite, while two open pergolas permit a through breeze from front to back. The two residential wings have yet to be completed but it is anticipated that they will be ready about May. A wide verandah will run the length of the wing and each bedroom will be 20 feet square, with its own bathroom fitted with hot and cold water and a dressing room lit by 8 ft. Store rooms, kitchens and pantries are situated at the rear of the building and are constructed for the maximum efficiency in service. The interior of the rooms is of white glazed tiles and the bathrooms and lavatories are similarly treated. Water for the hotel is obtained from reservoirs impounding 80,000 gallons. It will be filtered and cooled by an electric refrigerator. The hotel will be supplied with its own ice and do its own cold storage. In winter it will be electrically heated. Telephones will be installed in each bedroom. Everything contributing to the comfort of the guest has been thought of and attended to with the greatest discrimination and care.

THE OPENING.
The visitors to the hotel to witness the opening ceremony were welcomed by Mr. J. Scott Harston, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company, and Mr. J. H. Taggart, the Manager. When His Excellency arrived, Mr. Scott Harston said:—Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen.—On behalf of the Hongkong Hotel Company and those assembled here to-day, I cordially welcome Your Excellency, and thank you for honouring this auspicious occasion by your presence. I use the word "auspicious" advisedly, for I feel sure that as certainly as the sun now shines upon us, good fortune will ever attend this enterprise, upon which Your Excellency, by your kind attendance to inaugurate it, placed the hall-mark of good repute. In the circumstance of the uniqueness of this event in the history of the Colony, it is perhaps fitting that I should offer a few remarks regarding this highly important adjunct of the Hongkong Hotel Company's undertaking. The idea of building the Repulse Bay Hotel was the product of the brain of Mr. Taggart, the Company's energetic and genial manager, who, ever ready to forward the interests of the Company and to secure the welfare of its patrons, suggested this project rather more than two years ago. Having convinced his Board of Directors of its soundness and obtained their sanction for its erection, he has devoted himself heart and soul to its successful completion, and the edifice which now stands before you bears striking tribute to his foresight, labour and ceaseless attention. It reminds me of Sir Christopher Wren's epitaph, "Si monumentum requiris circumspice." (Hear, hear.) Nature has bestowed bountiful gifts in plenty upon the site and its surroundings, but we all owe a deep debt of gratitude to the architects, Messrs. Denison, Ram and Gibbs, and to the contractors, Messrs. Tsang Ying for their skill in attaining the really excellent result which you will shortly behold, and, on behalf of my Company, I tender to them my hearty thanks. I have no doubt whatever that this hotel will prove a boon to a host of people who live in Hongkong, and I am also confident that its patrons will be by no means limited to the populace of this Colony. The locality is easy of access from our City, and as the enterprising Dragon Motor Car Company are instituting a service of motor busses at reasonable rates, it can be reached without difficulty by all.

have now to request that your Excellency will be pleased to perform the inaugural ceremony and formally declare the hotel open to the public for which purpose and on behalf of the Hotel Company, I beg leave to present to you this key. (Applause.)

His Excellency the Governor, in declaring the hotel open, remarked that Mr. Johnson had observed on one occasion that there was nothing which had yet been contrived by man, that was of so much use or gave so much happiness as a good tavern or inn. (Laughter.) In Dr. Johnson's days the word "hotel" was not used in the same sense as at present or he (Dr. Johnson) would have substituted it for the words he used. He (His Excellency) had come down to open that hotel because he thought it represented an important event in the life of the Colony. It had frequently been observed by a good many people passing through Hongkong that one drawback to the place was that there was nowhere for tourists to go. If they wished to go anywhere they had to return to their hotels. The Hongkong Hotel Company had shown much enterprise and wisdom in accepting Mr. Taggart's advice by providing that most admirable place which would serve as an object for excursions on one of the best and most beautiful roads in Asia, and he was sure that the hotel would meet with the success it deserved because of the skill and intelligence with which the site had been selected. From the point of view of the tourist it was a great advantage to have a place of that kind, but whether, from the point of view of the Colony, it was a great advantage to have the tourists was a matter on which there was a little difference of opinion. (Laughter.) But he hoped that the Hotel Company would reap the benefit of their enterprise by providing that popular resort for the inhabitants of the Colony. He wished it all success for the future and had much pleasure in declaring the hotel open. (Applause.)

His Excellency then unlocked the door and as he stepped over the threshold the orchestra played the National Anthem. An inspection was then made of the hotel. His Excellency was the first to sign the visitors book writing "R. E. Stubbs, Governor of Hongkong." His signature was followed by that of Major-General Ventris and from then on the book was in constant demand, many pages being rapidly filled. Tea and refreshments were served.

THE EVENING BALL.

To round off the proceedings a ball was held in the evening in the main hall. It proved a great success. The approach was lighted by powerful lamps and the Italian gardens were illuminated with red lanterns giving a very pleasing effect. Dancing was indulged in till well past midnight and even then the dancers seemed not to tire and continued for more until the National Anthem was played. The programme included a waltz entitled "The Repulse Bay Waltz" written by Mrs. Taggart.

Thus was the Repulse Bay Hotel opened to Hongkong, and predictions of its success can be made with sincerity for there can be no doubt of its usefulness or of the pleasure that can be gained from a visit to it. It is a step in the development of the Colony and one of which the Hotel Company may well be proud.

MINERS' £1,200 A YEAR? COLLIERY CHAIRMAN DECLINES TO GIVE NAMES OF FITS.

In South Wales colliery districts the chief topic of conversation (telegraph the Daily Chronicle Newport correspondent) is the assertion by Mr. D. Mills, chairman of one of the largest iron, coal and steel undertakings in the Principality, to the effect that miners working under his company (Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron and Coal Company) can earn, and are earning, at the rate of £900 to £1,200 a year.

Mr. Mills was asked by a number of miners' leaders, including Mr. Tom Richards and Mr. Vernon Harshorn, to substantiate this statement.

He said:—"What I stated, are actual facts. Personally I rejoice that it is so, but why try to disprove facts? Why not emulate them? Good wages are the only way to secure increased production, which is so vital at the present moment."

"I am asked to disclose the identity of the colliery at which these sums have been earned during recent months, but what was the position last time a specific reference was made? The men were then told not to work so hard in future."

"In these circumstances it is not likely that I am going to give specific information."

Meanwhile miners' agents seek to fix the average at from £4 to £8 a week.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE above Bank has this day been REMOVED to Alexandra Building, Charter Road, the premises recently vacated by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Hongkong, January 3, 1920.

MOTOR BUS SERVICE.

HONGKONG HOTEL-REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

MOTOR BUSES will run as under:—

HONGKONG HOTEL-REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

SATURDAY ONLY.

Depart 9.30 A.M. Arrive 10.30 A.M.

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Depart 2.30 P.M. Arrive 3.30 P.M.

Arrive 7.30 P.M. Depart 6.30 P.M.

Depart 8 P.M. Arrive 9 P.M.

Arrive 12 Midnight Depart 11 P.M.

Buses will start if 12 persons take tickets.

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Tickets can be obtained at the Hong Kong of Dragon Motor Car Co.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
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FIRE, MARINE, LIFE AND MOTOR ACCIDENT.
For Rates and Particulars apply to the General Agents
UNION TRADING CO., Prince's Building.

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KEEP WARM ECONOMICALLY

IN THIS COLD WEATHER.

BY USING ONE OF THESE RADIATORS.

FOR SALE BY

UNION ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

POLICE CHRISTMAS TREE.

A happy time was spent on New Year's Day at the Police Recreation Club, when the Police children enjoyed their annual Christmas Tree. They were also entertained with sports. M. Ward, dressed as a clown, further greatly amused them. A football match played under Association rules with a "rugger" ball between the League team and the "Stiffs" resulted in each side scoring two goals and one of the "Stiffs" going to hospital injured. Mrs. Wolfe later distributed the prizes, and for this was thanked by Inspector Kent, who handed her a bouquet in a silver holder.

Mr. Wolfe replied on behalf of his wife and expressed thanks to the ladies who had visited the Helena May Institute to help the funds of the Ministering Children's League.

The sports resulted as follows:—

Girls' Race (under seven)—1, Julia Earner; 2, Gladys Grimmett; 3, Ruby Willis.

Boys' Race (under seven)—1, Jack Brazil; 2, Michael Davitt; 3, Arthur Floyd.

Gentlemen's Race (under thirty)—1, Condon; 2, Smith; 3, Dick.

Ladies' Coconut Shy—1, Mrs. McLeod; 2, Mrs. Grant; 3, Mrs. Garrod.

Girls' Race (over 14)—1, Miss Marjorie Kent; 2, Miss Angus; 3, Miss Agnes Watt.

Men's Race (30 to 40)—1, Dornington; 2, Lannigan; 3, Grimmett.

Girls' Race (7 to 14)—1, Barbara Earner; 2, Irene Passmore; 3, Cissy Culford.

Boys' Race (7 to 14)—1, Jim Watt; 2, Robby Watt; 3, John Passmore.

Egg and Spoon Race—1, Mrs. Grimmett; 2, Mrs. Purdon; 3, Mrs. Garrod.

Veteran's Race—1, Inspector Macdonald; 2, Inspector Brazil; 3, Inspector Marks.

Tug-of-War—Married Men (Gerrard, Brazil, Lannigan, A. Clark, McLeod, Hynes, Purdon, West, Dorrington, and Evans) beat the Single Men.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL

THE GREAT SUCCESS IN THE FAR EAST.

Owing to steamer arrangements the performances announced by the "Vanity Fair" Company for Friday and Saturday of next week will not now take place. The Management of the Russian Grand Opera Company have pleasure in announcing that they have taken over from Mr. Warwick the two days mentioned above and intimate that they will present "Aida" on the Friday and "Traviata" on the Saturday. Tickets already purchased for Monday, when "Aida" was to have been given will be good for the Friday, but if desired they can be exchanged.

THE RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA CO.

Personal Representative - L. Feodoroff

83 ARTISTES CO.

SOLOISTS, CHORUS, ORCHESTRA & BALLET.

10 PERFORMANCES ONLY.

BEGINNING from 12th JANUARY, at 9.15 p.m.

Jan. 9th, AIDA. Jan. 17, CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA.

" 10th, TRIAVTA. and PAGLIACCI.

" 12th, GIOCONDA. " 19, MADAME BUTTERFLY.

" 13th, RIGOLETTO. " 20, LA BOHEME.

" 14th, CARMEN. " 21, IL TROVATORE.

" 15th, TOSCA.

" 16th, FAUST.

DIRECTION: A. STROK.

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ROSE'S LIME JUICE

Delicious, Wholesome, Refreshing.

Prepared from the pure juice of the finest West Indian Lime Fruit, grown on our estates in Dominica, West India.

Insist on having ROSE'S.

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IN SCOTCH HOMESPUNS

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From \$35 each.

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GREY and WHITE

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DANCE RECORDS

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| A 1861 | Kawli Waltz | ... | Hawaiian Guitar Duet |
| | Honolulu Rag | ... | " " " |
| A 2016 | Hawaiian Medley | ... | " " " |
| | Wallana Waltz | ... | " " " |
| A 6018 | Banick Medley | ... | One Stop-Princess Band |
| | Indianola | ... | " " " |
| A 6052 | Tres Bien | ... | For Trot |
| | While The License Is Burning | ... | One Step Jockey Bros. |

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Repairs of all descriptions under European supervision.
Re-painting a specialty.

INQUIRIES AND INSPECTION INVITED.

Call at our Motor Garage
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NOTICE.

We have just received fresh stocks of all COUTEX preparations.
COUTEX is absolutely the last thing in manure. Try it.

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THE LEADING HOTELS & CLUBS

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Price per Case 6 doz. Pints, duty paid £16.50.

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Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
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HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

SAILINGS—
To Macao daily at 9 a.m. Saturdays at 2 p.m.
From Macao daily at 9 p.m. (Sundays excepted, at 4 p.m.)Police permits to leave the Colony are not required.
Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. T. S. Oock & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA).

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OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

BORNEO MARU—Beginning of January.

GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipments at Bombay.

SINGAPORE & ALIP—Sunday, 4th January.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Spore.

SIAM MARU—Middle of January.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

HISEN MARU—Wednesday, 21st December.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

TAMON MARU—Middle of January.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Kelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

ARABIA MARU (Calling Shanghai) Wednesday, 21st December.

CHICAGO MARU (Calling Manila) Saturday, 31st January.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

AMAKUSA MARU—Sunday, 4th January.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

SOSHU MARU—Friday, 2nd January.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

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JOINT SERVICE OF THE

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"KNIGHT TEMPLAR" via Suez 15th January.

"OANFA" via Suez 15th January.

"ATREUS" via Suez 28th January.

"ARISIO" via Suez 10th February.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

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SHIPPING

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

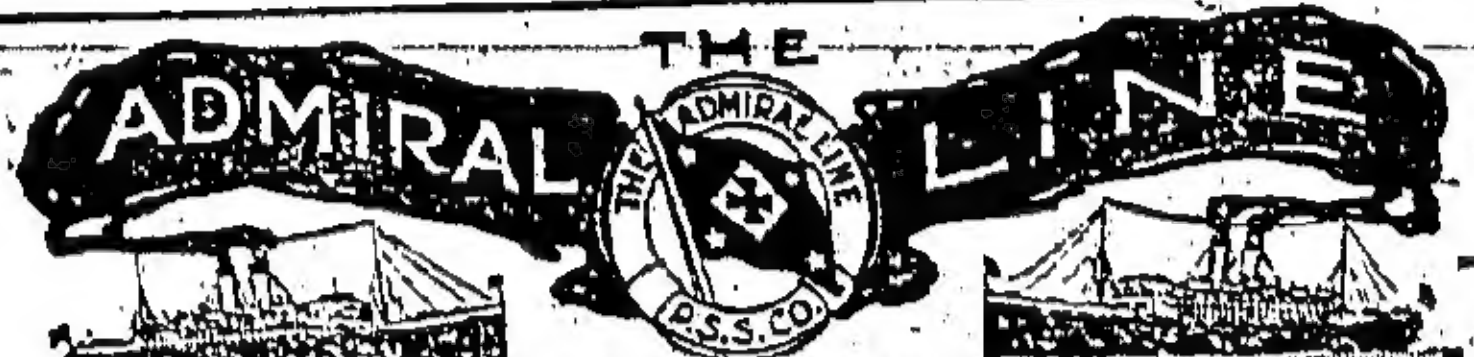
FOR SWATOW & SHANGHAI—ICHANG Jan. 1, at Noon.
MANILA, Cebu & ILOILO—TAMING Jan. 1, at Noon.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE—LINAN Jan. 4, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO—LIANG Jan. 4, at 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK—LIANG Jan. 6, at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI—SRANTUNG Jan. 6, at Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wootung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow. For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 38.



Operating the following U.S. shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"EDMORE" About January 8.

"CITY OF SPOKANE" About January 8.

"ICONIUM" About January 17.

"CROSSKEYS" About February 1.

"WHEATLAND" About February 15.

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"WAWALONA" About January 9.

"COAKETS" About January 12.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephones 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions.

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON.

THE U. S. SHIPPING BOARD

S.S. "CAPE MAY"

LATE JANUARY.

Via PANAMA.

"SAGIPORACK"

Via PANAMA.

"WESTERN CROSS"

MIDDLE MARCH, 1920.

Via SUEZ.

For freight, space and particulars apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

AGENTS

5TH FLOOR, HOTEL MANSIONS.

Telephones 2477 & 2478.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

THE U. S. SHIPPING BOARD

S.S. "ASKAWAKE"

ABOUT MIDDLE MARCH, 1920.

For freight, space and particulars apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

AGENTS

5TH FLOOR, HOTEL MANSIONS.

Telephones 2477 & 2478.



SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.

FAST and LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong.

SHUNYO MARU 22,110 15th January.

SIBERIA MARU 20,000 30th January.

PERSIA MARU 9,000 3rd February.

KOREA MARU 20,000 23rd February.

TENYO MARU 22,000 11th March.

8 From Kobe. *Omitting call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU.

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, BALBOA, PANAMA, DALLAS, ARIKA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong.

YIVO MARU 17,900 January 9th.

ANVO MARU 18,500 March 12th.

SEIYO MARU 14,000 May 11th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER

KING'S BUILDING

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

SHIPPING

C. P. O. S.

HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (Moji) Kobe & Yokohama)

STEAMERS FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

STEAMERS	FROM	DATE
Montesale	Jan. 3	Jan. 28
Empress of Japan	Jan. 28	Feb. 18
Empress of Asia	Jan. 28	Feb. 8
Empress of Russia	Mar. 11	Mar. 28
Empress of Japan	Mar. 28	April 18
Montesale	Mar. 18	April 10
Empress of Asia	April 8	April 28
Empress of Russia	May 6	May 24
Empress of Japan	May 26	June 18
Montesale	May 18	June 13
Empress of Asia	June 3	June 21
Empress of Russia	July 1	July 18
Empress of Japan	July 20	Aug. 10
Montesale	Aug. 2	Aug. 27

Passage Fares Hongkong to United Kingdom.

Empress of Russia Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold.

18,500 Tons Reg. Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold.

Empress of Asia Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold.

18,500 Tons Reg. Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold.

Pass & sailings subject to change without notice.

For Fares and other information please apply to

HONGKONG OFFICE Telephone 153. Cable address: CACANPAC.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers, having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fine in Staterooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMERS CAPTAIN LEAVES.

HAICHUNG Capt. A. H. Stewart FRIDAY, 2nd January 1st 1 p.m.

GUINNEBAUG Capt. Medina TUESDAY, 6th January 1st Noon.

SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blakely Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

General Managers.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons) "NILE" (11,000 tons) "CHINA" (10,200 tons)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

Via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

January 13th, 1920. March 2nd, 1920. January 31st, 1920.

AN UNPARALLELED HIGH CLASS

PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. BITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Princes' Buildings, 100, Hong Kong Street, Tel. 1834.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

For NEW YORK via Panama Canal

S.S. "SUVERIC" sailing about end of January.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CAPECITY and COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

MANAGING AGENTS

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE

REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

For STEAMERS SAILING.

LONDON "ST. FRANCIS" 20th January.

LONDON "MATCOPO" 14th February.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

Or to REISS & Co., Canton.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Ellipses and can accommodate any craft of 800 feet long.

Town Office: 81, Canton Road, Central, Hongkong. Telephone Nos. 351.

Shiyard: Sheung-Sai-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 6.

Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

"BOLSHEVICS" IN ENGLAND.

[By A. TRADE UNIONIST.]

"Bolsheviks are those men who want England to be a land fit for heroes to live in, like what Lloyd George said it was going to be."

That was the definition of Bolshevism given by a working man speaker at an election meeting in Manchester. It would be interesting to get at the reason why the workman, who was evidently an intelligent and sincere man, should make what on the face of it seems so extraordinary an assertion.

The result of the municipal election at which the statement was made is significant. There had been three conservative councillors representing it for the last ten years, to-day it is represented by three socialists. The whole of the election results have not been declared yet, but up to date there have been 932 similar victories in England for the Socialist and Labour parties. Where last week there were but 43 Labour and Socialist councillors on the London Councils, to-day there are 573. Labour having a clear majority on 13 London Councils. In many towns Labour attacked every seat and won them all, in every town they won substantial gains. Why is this? Perhaps this paragraph from the Manchester Evening Chronicle for November 3—the same day that the election results were declared—will help to elucidate both the problem of the working-man's definition of a Bolshevik and the socialist gains in the Municipal Elections.

TEN LIVING IN A STABLE.

"A family consisting of a man, his wife, and eight children are living in a two-stall stable at Nore, Godalming. The ages of the children range from nineteen years to six months. Till recently horses were kept in the stable. The people sleep on straw, and there is no sanitary provision or ventilation."

There are thousands of demobilized soldiers with wives and babies who—incalculable as it may seem—will envy the unfortunate family referred to in that news item, and such news items are common-places in the daily press nowadays, except that it is not always a stable, but sometimes a barn, a disused hut, a shed, or even a tent in a field. "At least they have got a place of their own," will be the comment upon it. "They will not be charged fifteen shillings a week for a small back bedroom rented at five shillings and sixpence per week," was the criticism of a young demobilized soldier with two wined stripes and a further stated that by giving the major part of his war gratuity, the fruit of four years' service in France and the East, he had been offered the "key" of a seven-shilling house.

It might be well to consider the case of the young man who has a wife and a 12 months' old baby a little carefully, and then see if there is any cause for wonder in the steady swing of the working classes towards the extreme left. He with his thousands of fellow soldiers had, to put it even mildly, a very rough time in Flanders and elsewhere on his country's service. He was promised a new England as the fruit of his courage and endurance. He has got it, an England worse for him than it ever was before.

The denunciations of those ferocious slugs that made a CS nation in physique by the politicians sound a little hollow in the returned soldiers' ears to-day, when even a miserable hovel in a slum can only be achieved by handing over to some shameless house agent the bulk of his unpaid war gratuity. The returned soldier believes, and with some show of reason, that advantage was taken of his absence more effectually to rob and exploit him on his return. He is showing his resentment at the ballot box.

(Continued on Page 10.)



Caticura Produces Skin and Scalp Health

The daily use of Caticura Soap, assisted by occasional touches of Caticura Ointment, does much to keep the skin clean and soft and the hair luxuriant.

Caticura is sold by all Chemists and Grocers.

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SHIPPING

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST
INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED
SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KASHGAR"	9,000	4th Jan.	MASSILLON & London direct.
"DUNERA"	8,600	12th Jan.	Straits, Ceylon, Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"JAPAN"	8,000	8th Jan.	Straits, Rangoon and Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	25th Jan.	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"EASTERN"	4,000	11th Feb.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MADRAS"	7,000	2nd Jan.	Kobe
"DUNERA"	8,600	1st Jan.	Shanghai
"SANGOLA"	8,000	2nd Jan.	Shanghai & Kobe
"SOMALI"	8,700	8th Jan.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
"GREGORY APCAR"	4,600	4th Jan.	Shanghai & Kobe

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P.O. Company's steamers between
Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of
their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels Measuring not more than 3 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received, at the
Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents
regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents
or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the
Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m.
on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days
of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No
claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passages, Fares, Freight, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
22, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U. S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern
Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.
KATORI MARU (Unloading Manila) ... Wednesday, 31st Jan., at 11 a.m.
SUWA MARU (Unloading Manila) ... Monday, 2nd Feb., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

KINYO MARU ... Friday, 9th January, at Noon.
INABA MARU ... Friday, 23rd January, at Noon.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ... Middle of January.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Murnora, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOKUSHIMA MARU ... Sunday, 4th January.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

WAKAMATSU MARU (Bombay direct) Monday, 5th January.
NAGANO MARU ... Sunday, 11th January.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU ... Saturday, 16th January, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TENSHIN MARU ... Tuesday, 30th December.
KEISHIN MARU ... Wednesday, 31st December.
KAMO MARU ... Friday, 2nd January.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg, etc.).

DURBAN MARU (London, Antwerp & Hamburg) ... Tuesday, 30th December.
PENANG MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) ... Wednesday, 17th January.
TOYAMA MARU (London, Antwerp & Hamburg) ... Middle of January.

For further information apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 208 & 293.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DEPARTED
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Shinyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 15th January.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Foral Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 3rd February.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Enoskor	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 31st Dec., at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Colombia	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 31st Jan., at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Nanking	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 12th January.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 31st January.
Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria & Vancouver.	Orion	The Admiral Line	About 2nd Jan.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle & Tacoma.	Archie Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 30th Dec.
Vancouver via Seattle & Portland.	Katori Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 31st Jan., at 11 a.m.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Monteagle	Canadian O.S. Co.	On 3rd January.
New York via Suez.	Empress of Japan	Canadian O.S. Co.	On 14th January.
Australian Ports via Manila.	Seymour Castle	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	End of Jan.
Australian Ports via Japan.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Middle of Jan.
New York via Panama.	Kiyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 8th Jan.
Portland.	Knight Templar	Butterfield & Swire	On 15th Jan.
New York via Panama.	Wawona	The Admiral Line	About 2nd Jan.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.	Lowther Castle	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	On 18th Jan., at 11 a.m.
Kobe.	Aki Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 2nd Jan.
Shanghai & Tsingtao.	Madras	P. & O. B. & A. L.	On 2nd Jan.
Shanghai.	Yingchow	Butterfield & Swire	On 27th Dec., at 4 p.m.
Singapore.	Hinchang	Butterfield & Swire	On 30th Dec., at Noon.
Calcutta via Straits & Rangoon.	Kawachi Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 29th Dec.
Singapore, Penang & Bala-o-Bell.	Yan Yuen-jik	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 29th Dec.
Keelung via Swatow & Amoy.	Amikusa Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 29th Dec.
Singapore, Bangkok & Singapore.	Shisen Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 29th Dec.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow.	Haiching	Douglas Lapaik & Co.	On 4th Jan.
Bombay & Calcutta.	St. Francis	The Bank Line, Limited	On 21st Dec.
London and Antwerp.	Sham Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 21st Dec.
London via Suez, Port Said & Cebu.	Rizano Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 21st Dec.
Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban.	Samatira Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 21st Dec.
Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Port Said.	Kashgar	P. & O. B. & A. L.	On 2nd Jan.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"BENLAVERS"
From ANTWERP MIDDLESEX,
LONDON & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby
informed that all Goods are being
landed at their risk into the Godowns
and/or extra hazardous Godowns of
the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Co., Ltd., where and/or
from the wharves delivery may be
obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all
Goods remaining undelivered after the
3rd Jan., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer
must be presented to the Underwriter
on or before the 10th Jan., or
they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged
Goods are to be left in the Godown,
where they will be examined on the
3rd Jan., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned
by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, December 27, 1919.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "EQUADOR."

From SAN FRANCISCO, via HONO-
LULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI
and MANILA.

THE above mentioned vessel having
arrived from the above men-
tioned Ports, Consignees of cargo
are hereby informed that their cargo
will be landed at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra hazardous
Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon
Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., and
stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby
notified that they must produce an
Import Permit signed by the Superin-
tendent of the Imports and Exports,
Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can
be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged
goods are to be left in the Godown,
where they will be examined on
January 2, at 10 a.m., and January 3,
at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented with-
in a month of the steamer's arrival
here, after which they cannot be re-
cognized.

No claim will be admitted after the
goods have left the Godown, and all
goods remaining undelivered after
January 5, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be
effected.

Consignees are requested to send in
their Bills of Lading for countersigna-
ture immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.,
Alexandra Buildings,
J. ORAM SHEPPARD,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, December 29, 1919.

SAVARESSES SANTAL CAPSULES

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM
Of all Chemists. Made in London.

MAN-WAH

140, Des Vaux Road, C.
Tel. 2133
COMMERCIAL ENGRINGING SEAL
HONGKONG.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

TOYO-KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"KIYO MARU"
From SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via
SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU &
JAPAN PORTS.

The above named Steamer having
arrived Monday, December 29, con-
signees of cargo are hereby notified
to present their Bills of Lading for coun-
tersignature, and take immediate delivery
from alongside steamer or the Company's
godown, where all cargo impeding im-
mediate discharge will be landed at
consignees' risk.

Storage will be assessed on
cargo remaining undelivered after
Monday, January 5, 1920.

All broken, chafed and damaged pack-
ages will be landed into the Company's
Godown, where same will be examined on
Monday, January 5, 1920, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be recognized after the
goods have left the steamer or godown, and
none will be entertained if presented
later than three weeks after arrival
of steamer.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be
effected.

T. DAIGO,
Manager.
Hongkong, December 29, 1919.

FARES FOR PUBLIC
VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria, with two Bearers.

Quarter hour 10 cents.
Half hour 20
One hour 35
Three hours 50
Six hours 70
Day (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.) \$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria,
half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 8
a.m. the above fares shall be increased
by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour 0.60 cents.
Three hours 1.80
Six hours 3.00
Day (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.) 5.00

III.—In the Hill District.

Quarter hour \$0.15
Half hour 0.30
One hour 0.50
Two hours 0.80
Three hours 1.00
Six hours 1.50
Day (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.) 2.00

With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.

Quarter hour \$0.15
Half hour 0.30
One hour 0.50
Two hours 0.80
Three hours 1.00
Six hours 1.50
Day (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.) 2.00

RICKSHAS.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong, if engaged in Victoria.

Ten minutes 5 cents
Half hour 15
One hour 20
Every subsequent hour 10

Note—If the ricksha be engaged
within the City of Victoria, and be dis-
charged outside the Western part of the
City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be dis-
charged to the East of Bay View Police
Station on the Eastern side of the City
of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half
fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour 5 cents
Half hour 10
Hour 20
Every subsequent hour 10

III.—Taipei Road.

Twenty cents shall be added
for each extra hour or part
of an hour if the hire causes
the journey to take longer
than—

To 4th mile 75 cents 1 hour.
return \$1.00 2 hours.
Beyond 4th to 6th mile—
single \$1.20 2 hours.
return \$1.50 3 hours.

Beyond 6th to 8th mile—
single \$1.75 3 hours.
return \$2.00 4 hours.
Beyond 8th to 11th mile—
single \$2.00 3 hours.
return \$2.50 4 hours.

Fares for journeys beyond the 11th
miles to be a matter of previous arrange-
ment in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one
ricksha with two coolies from Tsing Sha
Tsu.

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA,
APCAR AND
EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
LINESSTEAM FOR
STRAITS, COLOMBO, BOMBAY,
EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS
AND LONDON.

Through Bill of Lading issued for BATA-
VIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINEN-
TAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH
AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer *Duners*
carrying His Majesty's Mails will
be despatched from this port on or about
12th January, 1920 taking Cargo for the
above ports. Passengers' accommodation
in the connecting vessel, if available
scored before departure from Hongkong,
Suez and Valuable Cargo for (India,
France, and London (under arrangement))
will be conveyed in this steamer
proceeding via Bombay and there
transhipped to the connecting steamer
for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office
until 11 Noon the day before sailing.
The contents and value of all packages
are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates,
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NEWS FROM HOME.

RECONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.
Having just returned from a tour of the Industrial North, I have gained some general impressions of the state of the country. There are several deterrents to a more rapid recovery from the effects of the war, chief among them being, I think, a certain reaction, a sort of war weariness that is still affecting masters and men alike. Men are earning "big money" and their mind has been poisoned by the theory that if they limit their output they are providing employment for others. "So they are" said the President of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce to me the other day. "They are providing employment for Belgians and Americans chiefly to-day—and the Belgians and French are coming along rapidly, to say nothing of our late enemies."

Then there is the fact that every industry is so full up with home orders that it has no need to seek foreign markets for a year or two. But it is being dinned into the ears of manufacturers by far-seeing commercial leaders that exports now mean retained markets that will not be available to us if the foreign competitor is allowed to enter meanwhile.

Japanese and American hostility, for example, are flooding South Africa and other markets, but the Japanese competition is not so dangerous as the American, because Japanese hostility is not wearing at all well. But British manufacturers in Leicester are setting aside a great part of their output for the overseas market, so as to meet this early competition. Raw materials, especially silk, are exceedingly dear, but everywhere the cry is for the best, and consequently the most expensive.

In Nottingham the hosier workers are earning such good money on piece rates that at the theatre they are occupying the most expensive seats, and the professional fixed-salary people are relegated to the cheaper parts of the house.

No matter where you go—cotton textiles, woolen textiles, shipbuilding, boot and shoe making, garment making, hardware, machinery—there are more orders than can be handled and the problem is production. Sheffield is simply flooded with orders for cutlery and silverware—the most expensive again being in most demand. As the trade unions won't allow a full degree of apprenticeship—limiting the boys to one boy to one man employed—the trades concerned look like having a permanent shortage of

labour, for it takes long years to make a first class craftsman.

There is the difficulty that the traders don't know the Government's full trade policy, especially as it relates to possible legislation to prevent dumping. There is a world craving for raw materials. There is such delay in transport that ships are often missed, contracts are lost and works have to close for days at a time because the accumulation of finished products is such that production cannot continue though orders are in hand sufficient for months ahead.

The housing shortage is also a serious hindrance, for extra labour cannot be drafted into a town for lack of accommodation. There are several towns where new industries have created new needs but the men engaged have been without their own homes for six months. Factories may be seen extending here and there, but the houses lag. The Government promises to remedy this state of affairs.

Meanwhile the Belgians are settling down with remarkable speed to a recovery of their lost industries. Coal is already over eighty per cent. of normal production, the railways are almost all reconstructed, and the freight carried is quite wonderful. The steel and iron works were most damaged, but repair work is proceeding rapidly and to-day the production of steel is 28 per cent. and of iron 51 per cent. of the normal. Other industries are going ahead similarly, sugar refining having almost reached the full normal production.

French mills and factories are also doing well. I have seen woollen stuff sent from French mills to this country to compete with the products of Yorkshire, but the quantity is not sufficient to affect prices as yet.

An expert observer just back from Germany tells me the workmen there are in bad physical condition, but the people generally are putting their backs into industry and their prices to-day, in spite of the shortage of raw materials, are such as to give no very hopeful omen for any nation that sticks to the future.

As to America she is advancing in shipping, but experts do not believe she will maintain her advantage, for she lacks the personnel. She has no reserve of seafarers, with the tradition of the sea, as we have. Also her trained workmen, natives of Central Europe and the Near East, are leaving for home by the thousands, taking their training and their savings with them. They believe their countries have been liberated. Their going is a serious loss to the United States, for their skill cannot be reproduced readily, and their money is lost for ever.

MOTOR SENSATIONS.

A further evidence of the money in the country is to be seen in the subscriptions to the big commercial issues of late, and during the present week, in the enormous throngs that are trying to buy cars at the motor exhibition. They stand in queues at the ticket office, clamour for attention at the stands, wait in line for refreshments and then pursue their quest of a car again. Premiums of £1,000 are common for a car guaranteed for early delivery. Such is the rush that the prices have shot up a £100 or more in a single night, and this has simply whetted the appetite of the buyers.

Salesmen tell me they cannot attend to people quickly enough, and they can book more than they can turn out for two years ahead. They add that they used to be able to tell by the sight of an approaching visitor whether he or she was likely to be a buyer, but to-day they can't, for a new type has sprung up. A man in a slouchy lounge suit is just as likely as the debonair man of fashion to come up and ask for a £2,000 car. Very likely he has made a huge pile during the war. There certainly never has been such a show, such buying and such excitement.

The situation is just this—men have made enormous profits in the past few years. They want pleasure; they are weary of labour disputes. They tell me sometimes they would just as soon shut their factories until the workers regain their senses, and meanwhile they plan to use their car.

LABOUR TRIUMPHS.

The recent municipal elections gave sweeping gains to the Labour candidates, chiefly because that party alone put enthusiasm into the task of winning. The fact is that the longer coalition methods are continued the less likely are the upper and middle classes likely to keep their hold on the reins of local Government, and the descent from that to national Government may be swift.

A new feature of these labour triumphs was the combination of labour and the co-operative movement. Several candidates stood as also co-operative candidates for Parliament. How the wind blows may be seen from the fact that the iron moulders' strike, which has now been running for eight weeks, and has thrown thousands of associated workers out of work, is now being kept going largely by the fact that the strikers, on joining a co-operative society, can have credit for several weeks.

One can easily see that this may prove a serious combination, and one not very harmonious in the well-being

of the state. The sooner, then, that we get back to the old-established lines of party cleavage, with party issues that will revive interest in politics, the better for the country. As it is, nobody but the extremists takes the trouble to fight with any vigour.

One curious feature of the present time is the universal slackness among all who have to work. From the charwoman who has become too grand to do "menial duties" to the man in the shipbuilding yard or engineering works, the output is smaller. The shop assistants are infected with the same virus. I am afraid until the harder times come, and the supply of labour exceeds the demand once more, we shall have this attitude more or less pronounced.

The strikes are of such a nature as to display a complete lack of recognition of the interests of others. There are some 50,000 iron moulders on strike for an extra 15s. a week. They have been out of work for eight weeks, and because of their attitude hundreds of thousands—some say at least a million—workers in other industries depending upon castings are going workless and their children are suffering.

In Scotland, there has just been a strike of steelworks' bricklayers for an extra 9d. an hour. The masters five weeks ago said they would discuss the matter if the men went back to work, but they refused. So the steelworks gradually shut down and the supply of steel to the shipyards was affected gravely. Now the men have just gone back, and negotiations can begin, just where they left them five weeks ago. They have inflicted this wrong on their fellow-workers, put their children to hardship, and meanwhile have won nothing.

"PUSSYFOOT"—A SPORT.

Most of us were against Mr. "Pussyfoot" Johnson, the middle-aged American who came over to wear us from liquor, until he was mauled the other day. Then the British spirit of fair play came into action, and to-day "Pussyfoot" is on his feet ground than at any time since he landed. For he took his trials in a sporting manner that greatly appealed to on sober thought, even to those who baited him.

As has frequently been the case with other organisations, the Overseas Club arranged a debate for "Pussyfoot" and Mr. F. J. McKenzie took the chair. But last week the students of the medical schools of London somehow took it into their heads that London was too sleepy and too little college city. They had a "rag" before this "Pussyfoot" meeting came along.

Turning up in force, they made the gathering hideous, and then captured "Pussyfoot" and announced their intention of dipping him in a barrel of beer.

"Pussyfoot" weighs 200 pounds, and the students found him a handful. Not quite understanding their rush at the platform, he let out at them and did some little damage, before they got him out. Then they hoisted him on to a stretcher and carried him, hatless, through the Strand, Piccadilly Circus, Regent Street, into Oxford Street.

When he saw it was just a "rag" "Pussyfoot" proceeded to get on good terms with the students, who marched ahead singing "We've got Pussyfoot." He tried all the hats within reach, but none would fit, though he showed surprising agility in his seizures. Then the consciousness of his weight came upon him, and "Pussyfoot" chuckled broadly at the perspiring students who were carrying him.

The police meanwhile, after a short effort to get "Pussyfoot" clear, treated the affair with easy tolerance, until they arrived in Oxford Street, where the order was given to rescue him. That entailed a scrimmage and some hard hitting. Just as it was about ended, some more brutal demonstrators than the rest threw a stone that hit "Pussyfoot" in the eye, putting the lens out of gear. They put him in a War Office car, motored him to his rooms and called a specialist, who took him to a nursing home, where he made rapid progress. There he gave a real sporting interview to a newspaper reporter in which the refrain was "Say, don't blame the boys. The boys are all right. And they carried my 200 pounds. I had known it was a 'rag.' I'd have gone quietly."

So, ever since, deputations of students have been calling to ask after him, to express their regrets, to assure him that no student threw the stone, and to do everything that impulsive youth can do when shown to have gone too far. I should not be surprised if they form a bodyguard for him next time and see that he gets fair play. "Pussyfoot" has won that victory, though taking his campaign as a whole I should say it has been a very flat failure.

CHURCHILL AS ARTIST.

Our versatile and expensive Secretary for War, has at last revealed his artistic powers to the public. Hitherto they have been known only to his personal friends, for the public merely knew that he sometimes occupied his leisure moments in the country with brush and palette. Now, however, we are painted by him in a very different manner.

Paintings at the Grafton Galleries. It is a small study of Sir John Lavery at work in his studio, standing white smocked before his easel, the figure reflected in a mirror that lights the background. Neither brilliant nor amateurish, the picture is the work of a serious student of art, and is an illustration of Mr. Churchill's attainments with the brush.

SLEEPING FOR A LIVING.

All are familiar with the story of Rip Van Winkle, who, after a sleep of twenty years, awoke to a world in which he found himself a complete stranger. That, of course, is a legend, but the records of real life furnish wonderful instances.

There is, for instance, the well-authenticated case of Samuel Chilton, of Timsbury, near Bath. His first slumber of any consequence took place on May 13, 1894, he being then twenty-five years of age. It lasted a month. Two years later he had another sleeping fit, from which nothing was available to wake him. He was blind and blistered, and for ten weeks artificially fed, until his jaws became set and had to be forced open with instruments—all, however, to no effect. At last, after seventeen weeks, he woke up. He was under the impression that he had only slept one night. Chilton's next sleeping fit lasted from August 17 to November 19, 1897.

GOLDEN DREAMS.

William Forley, a potmaker at the Mint, did his best to rival Chilton. On April 27, 1846, he "fell asleep, and so continued sleeping, and could not be awakened with pricking, cramping, or otherwise butting whatsoever, till . . . full fourteen days and fifteen nights."

To sleep for a living is the privilege of few. Yet that was what Nicholas Hart did. Joseph Addison chanced upon the following advertisement in the *Daily Courant* of August 6, 1711:—

"Nicholas Hart, who slept last year in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, intends to sleep this year at the Cock and Bottle, in Little Britain."

The writer of the *Spectator* thereupon began to make inquiries, and he discovered that Hart was in the habit of falling asleep on August 5 every year, and waking up on the profitable occupation.

Following the conclusion of the armistice, however, the Board of Trade and the government discontinued their protective measures and subsidy and the subsequent removal of the import embargo opened the way for German toys. The English merchants and manufacturing concerns state that because the German goods sell at about 50 per cent. lower than the English and the German manufacturers are clever in imitating the English goods the former are gradually regaining their foothold in the English market.

It is anticipated that the German goods will before long again find their way into the Oriental market to compete with Japanese toys.

BRITISH INQUIRIES FOR JAPANESE TOYS.

It is reported that the Kobs Chamber of Commerce has recently received an inquiry from a leading sundry goods merchant in London for the names of leading Japanese toy manufacturers, samples, etc., and the Chamber has referred the matter to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

This has given rise to the belief that English importers are probably suffering from a shortage of stock and are desirous of getting supplies from Japan.

According to the investigations of the Commercial Bureau of the Foreign Office, soon after the outbreak of the war the British Board of Trade summoned all leading toy manufacturers in England and instructed them to work for the development of the English toy industry, taking advantage of the stoppage of the import of German goods, and encouraged them to establish more toy factories. The government has taken measures to encourage the domestic toy industry by giving financial aid, by establishing public markets for the sale of industrial products, and promoting the development of markets for English-made toys, games, etc., and articles for decoration.

These measures of the British government proved a success and in the fifth year of the war the English industry has attained remarkable development backed by ample capital and skilled labour. The production showing such an increase that the output more than covered the demand for domestic use and for export.

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